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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 12-20 (54-68). Thursday, variable, some showers. LONDON: Wednesday, showers with sunny spells. Temp. 15-24 (59-75). Thursday, similar. CHANNEL: Smooth. RIME: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 14-29 (57-84). NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 17-28 (63-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	Iceland	150 Lkr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	33 B.Fr.	Israel	I.S17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Sh. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	12.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	25 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malaysia	2.5 Ens.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	90.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

No. 29,956 *R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1979. Established 1887

Oil-Price Rises Expected To Boost OPEC Finances

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — ...ontinuously soaring world oil ...ices will raise current cash ac...unts of Organization of Oil Ex...rting Countries (OPEC) to $29 ...llion — a twentyfold increase — ... the end of this year, according ... CIA projections.

Senior Department of Energy of...ials said that the CIA's esti...tes, being circulated in the ...ministration, may be too low if ...PEC raises its prices from an av...ge price of $17.11 for a barrel of ...de oil to $20 across the board.

The CIA's projection of a sharp-improved financial outlook for ... oil cartel comes at a time when ...rs are being expressed in the ...hite House and in the oil indus... that the end to oil price increas... still may not be in sight.

The prospect of world oil prices ...gged at $20 a barrel — a price ...t for years many international ... analysts believed was unlikely ... has gripped the world oil mar... Four of the cartel's producers, ...geria, Nigeria, Libya and Ecua..., are now selling oil at an offi... posted price of $20 or more a ...rel. Libya charges $21.31 for its ...mium crude oil.

The British National Oil Corp. is also charging more than $20 a barrel, and analysts say that Mexico and Norway soon will follow suit.

An oil analyst, William Randall of Blyth Eastman Dillon, predicted, "At an absolute minimum OPEC will raise prices to over $17 a barrel, and that means it for sure is headed for $20 by the end of the year."

Fahdil Chelabi, OPEC's deputy secretary general, recently suggested that $19.50 a barrel was a rational price for oil.

The cartel's benchmark price of $14.55 a barrel for Saudi Arabia's light oil — once considered the standard index for world oil prices — bears virtually no resemblance to current oil prices.

World oil prices have risen 31 percent since the 13-member cartel met in Abu Dhabi last December, according to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, and further increases are likely.

Senior administration officials are disturbed by the increases in prices for oil sold on contract, not in prices in the volatile spot market, where almost a half-million barrels of Ecuadorian oil recently was sold for $36 a barrel.

As for a possible slowdown in the oil price rises, State Department officials see little prospect that Saudi Arabia will increase production enough to moderate prices.

"Unless the Saudis use their spare capacity, their talk of moderation simply can't be taken seriously, particularly after they made the decision to cut back production earlier this year," an administration official said.

According to Bankers Trust Co., this move was already in place long before the Iranian oil shutdown. "Saudi announcements and action over the past year suggest the kingdom is unlikely to re-emerge as a champion of low prices even if conditions later permit," Bankers Trust said in a recent report.

In addition to Saudi Arabia's reluctance to increase its production, now about 8.5 million barrels a day, prospects for higher world oil prices are fed by the OPEC countries risking internal financial demands. As an illustration, while the cartel had income of more than $660 billion from 1974 to 1978, it spent $500 billion on imports.

Last year some cartel states, including its richest member Saudi Arabia, had financial difficulties.

Deficits Predicted

The CIA analysis says, "The current account of all the member countries will improve, easing many of the financial burdens plaguing the cartel." Even with higher oil prices, however, the CIA says that three cartel members, Algeria, Ecuador and Venezuela, will have deficits in their current accounts this year.

The current account is a measure of a nation's income after totaling earnings and payments for trade, services, tourism and earnings on foreign investments.

The CIA's projection of a $29 billion current account surplus for OPEC members assumes that Iran's spending on imports this year will drop to $11 billion, 55 percent below last year's level.

Individual current account balances are expected to range from a projected deficit of $4.2 billion in Venezuela to a surplus of $10.2 billion for Kuwait. Saudi Arabia's import expenses for 1979 are expected to rise at only half the rate they did last year.

As a result of the higher oil prices, the International Monetary Fund says that the less developed oil importing countries will pay $45 billion, instead of the earlier projected $34 billion, for OPEC oil this year.

As for the United States, Treasury officials say its oil import bill will rise from $42 billion last year to $52 billion or perhaps $55 billion this year.

- **Ecuador raised prices on oil sold under contract by 32 percent to about $27 a barrel. The general oil-price increases so far are expected to add 1.5 percentage points to the U.S. inflation rate. Page 9.**



Associated Press

Woman guerrilla watches over crowd assembled in Tehran yesterday to mark 1963 revolution.

In Apparent Move at Kurds

Iran Says Iraqi Jets Strike Border Area

TEHRAN, Iran, June 5 (UPI) — Four Iraqi Air Force jets attacked a west Iranian region with rockets today causing heavy damage in apparent retaliation for Iranian Kurdish guerrilla raids on Iraq, Iran's interior minister said.

Between four and six villagers were killed, Interior Minister Ahmad Sadr Javadi said. Mr. Javadi said that reports reaching him indicated the Iraqi planes attacked near the border town of Sardasht, 325 miles west of Tehran.

Iran has lodged a protest with Iraq, the interior minister said.

It was the worst reported frontier incident since the deposed shah and the Iraqi regime reconciled their differences in an agreement reached in March, 1975.

The attack appeared to be aimed at Kurdish bases belonging to the guerrilla movement led by Jalal Talebani and the Kurdish Democratic Party, Mr. Javadi said, which have been attacking Iraqi positions across the border.

Elsewhere, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned Iran's non-religious political groups today not to oppose the Moslem clergy. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians marched throughout the country to renew their backing for the religious leader's increasingly troubled four-month-old revolutionary government. The 79-year-old ayatollah issued his warning in a speech in the holy city of Qom where he lives.

"Do not oppose Islam," the holy man declared in belated reaction to recent criticism by the National Democratic Front and other dissident groups. "It was Islam which freed all the people." The National Democratic Front in an "open letter" accused Ayatollah Khomeini last week of interfering in state affairs and encouraging religious domination.

A Tehran crowd estimated at more than 100,000 took part in the largest gathering of the day. A resolution read to the throng accused the United States of "shameless plots" and "biased propaganda" against Iran.

Iran's provisional government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan — who repeatedly has complained that his authority has been usurped by Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary Islamic councils — also was reprimanded in the resolution and told to strictly follow the ayatollah's guidelines.

The demonstrations were called by religious leaders to mourn the estimated 15,000 protesters killed by the shah's soldiers June 5, 1963 in an abortive uprising.

Revolutionary guards carrying automatic rifles with roses protruding from the barrels took positions around the U.S. Embassy as a safety precaution. There were no reports of incidents.

The embassy was the target of a mass protest several weeks ago after the U.S. Senate passed a resolution criticizing the hundreds of executions in Iran.

Moscow Asks Peking Talks On Disputes

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 5 — The Soviet Union has proposed that talks with China be held next month or in August, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today, in a move toward clearing the air between the two quarreling Communist giants.

Indications from Peking, which one month ago today made the first proposal for the talks, were that the Chinese regard the Soviet suggestion favorably.

Western diplomats in Moscow cautioned against expectations of any significant breakthrough in preliminary talks because the differences dividing the governments are too deep.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made the proposal yesterday during a meeting with Chinese Charge d'Affaires Tian Zengpei, Tass said. Gromyko proposed that each government be represented by a deputy foreign minister.

In Peking, Foreign Minister Huang Hua told his visiting Australian counterpart, Andrew Peacock, that it was likely the talks would take place, according to an Australian source who attended their meeting.

Moscow's timing, in the U.S. view, probably was affected by the forthcoming summit meeting late next week of President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. By making a gesture now to improve relations with Peking, the Soviet Union may be indicating that it, too, has options and room to maneuver in the game of triangular U.S.-Chinese-Soviet diplomacy.

U.S. officials consider it unlikely the talks will settle the deepening dispute between the two Communist neighbors. More likely, if the negotiations go well, would be the establishment of better communications between Moscow and Peking and creation of safety valves on the tension between them.

Their bitter rivalry threatened to escalate into open military conflict in February and March, when China conducted a limited invasion of Vietnam, Moscow's close ally.

On April 3, China served notice that it will not renew the 30-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union when it expires next spring. On May 5, however, Peking suggested new negotiations for agreements that, in effect, would replace the treaty as a basis for Chinese-Soviet relations.

As a concession to Moscow, Peking dropped its demand that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Egypt Concludes Accord on Weapons With Chinese

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat announced today that Egypt has concluded an arms agreement with China in line with Cairo's policy of diversifying its armament sources.

In a speech marking the fourth anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal, Mr. Sadat also said he will seek licenses from the United States to build U.S.-designed advanced weapons in Egypt.

He said these arms would be manufactured by a purely Egyptian organization that will replace the Arab Military Industrialization Organization, a joint venture that is being dissolved as a result of Arab opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

"I am happy to announce to you now that the People's Republic of China has concluded an arms deal with us," Mr. Sadat told a gathering of officers from the 2d Field Army in the Suez Canal town of Ismailia. He did not give any details of the agreement which appeared to be the first commercial transaction between the two countries.

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt currently has arms supply agreements with the United States, Britain and France, in addition to China. This, he said, was in accordance with his 1974 arms-diversification decision made after the Soviet Union imposed an arms embargo on Egypt in reprisal for its Middle East peace moves and its closer relations with the United States.

From the United States, Mr. Sadat said, Egypt is to get 50 F-5E jetfighters, $1.5 billion worth of Phantom fighter-bombers and other hardware, including naval units and ground-to-air missiles.

"What is more, I shall request from the United States licenses for production of the most advanced weapons," Mr. Sadat said. "Also I shall seek partnership with major arms-producing companies using the most modern technology and I am confident that all of them will welcome this because they respect Egypt and are aware of its size and value."

Mr. Sadat said he is going along with the Arab decision to disband the Arab Military Industrialization Organization. He added that it will be replaced by the Egyptian Organization for Arms Production.

"Your armament must keep up with the latest in the field," Mr. Sadat told the officers, "and this will come thanks to the arms contracts now being implemented as well as the contracts that will come with the establishment of a new Egyptian organization and liquidation of the Arab organization."

The Arab organization, established in 1975, consisted of Saudi

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

Girl breaks into tears as Pope John Paul II talks to her after services held yesterday at a monastery in Czestochowa, Poland.

Pope Urges Polish Church To Insist on Full Rights

By Peter Osnos and Michael Getler

...ESTOCHOWA, Poland, June ...P) — Pope John Paul II, de...ing that religious liberty is one ...e fundamental human rights, ...y directed bishops of Poland to ...rm in their struggle with Com...st authorities to insure normal ...itions for the church.

...e pope's remarks, made to a ...ering of the full Polish episco... was the sharpest expression so ...n his visit here of the tension ...persists between the party and ...church. The pontiff's message ...blunt: A united church in Po... must be relentless in insisting ...s full and proper role in na... life.

...uthentic dialogue [with the ... must respect the convictions ...lievers," the pope said, "insure ...e rights of citizens and also ...ormal conditions for the activ... the church as a religious com...ty to which the vast majority ...les belong. We are aware that ... dialogue cannot be easy, be... it takes place between two ...pts of the world which are di...rically opposed. The Polish ...opate must not cease to under... initiatives which are so ...rtant for the present-day ...h."

Private Meeting

...e pope's remarks were made ...rivate meeting on the second ...of his stay in Czestochowa. ...s were first given to several ...ters this morning, but then re... because of the sensitivity of ...ontents. Finally, in midafter... the speech was reissued with... changes.

...ere were reports that some ... church officials were an... that the text had been re... since the deliberations of the ...ng were to be in private.

...anwhile, the government ...center issued a communique ...g that would-be worshippers ...en turned back from Czesto... by police as some priests ...mplained.

...line with previous decisions," ...atement said "only access of ...ger cars is limited." For ... leaving their cars at lots or ...g on foot, the statement said. ...are no limitations.

...first, church authorities said ...ould not accept the commu... but later acceded. They con..., however, that, while crowds ...ave been huge — in the hun... of thousands — they could have been larger. They say that the combination of traffic regulations and requirements for tickets have kept some people away.

Tension between church and state was also visible today in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

During Talks in Washington

France Urges Tight Oil-Price Controls

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — France will ask its major trading partners at the Tokyo summit to campaign for tight controls on spot market prices for crude petroleum as the first step in a broader effort to stabilize world oil pricing and production patterns, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today.

The French official, ending a three-day visit here, told a press conference that oil-importing nations had to eliminate price gouging in the spot markets by paying no more than the official Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) price plus transportation. Otherwise, "the West will be committing energy suicide," he said.

He said that his conversations yesterday with President Carter and other senior administration officials had convinced him that a major reform of the spot market in Rotterdam is a shared goal.

Asserting that energy would be at the center of the Tokyo economic summit later this month, Mr. Francois-Poncet said that binding decisions have to be made in Tokyo to reduce consumption in the West and to prevent a scramble among developed countries for oil supplies at any price. One mechanism he mentioned was agreement on a possible fixed ceiling on the price of imported oil.

An earlier French plan to put controls on the Rotterdam spot market was rejected by other Common Market countries. French officials here said that West Germany is strongly against the idea and noted that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be visiting Washington later this week.

Paralleling Mr. Francois-Poncet's visit was a series of meetings here between the French minister of industry, Andre Giraud, whose ministry is responsible for energy matters, and U.S. officials, including Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

Mr. Giraud discussed in greater detail the French and European protest — that Mr. Francois-Poncet and he brought to Washington — against the $5-a-barrel government subsidy the Carter administration proposes to help direct the flow of imported oil to the United States.

French officials said the U.S. course would increase overbidding by consumer nations on the spot petroleum market and that it would be disastrous for the world economy. Mr. Giraud, they said, asked the United States to renounce the $5 subsidy as being not only counterproductive from the standpoint of oil prices but as doing nothing to help with the vital issues of oil supply and demand.

Mr. Giraud's aides said that Mr. Schlesinger, while he gave no commitment to abandon the subsidy, indicated that if ways could be found to bring order to the spot market in oil, where prices rose 35 to 40 percent in May, there would then be a reason for the Americans to reconsider the $5 support scheme.

Shortly before Mr. Giraud's meeting today with Mr. Schlesinger, a senior State Department official said that the French hope to win U.S. support for a proposed Europe-OPEC conference. In addition, the official said, Mr. Giraud has asked U.S. officials to act in concert with the Europeans to exert downward pressure on oil prices in the Rotterdam spot market.

On other topics, Mr. Francois-Poncet:

- Again voiced France's strong fears that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty could turn out to be only a separate agreement that would divide the Arab world and not bring a "solution to the West Bank question, which in fact is the Palestinian problem."
- Said France favored in principle the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty reached by the Soviet Union and the United States because failure to come to an agreement would have harmed detente.
- Repeated that France would not participate in the next round of arms talks, known as SALT-3.

U.K. Archbishop To Retire From Office in January

LONDON, June 5 (AP) — Donald Coggan, the archbishop of Canterbury, will retire in January, the Church of England announced today.

The archbishop, spiritual head of the 65-million-member worldwide Anglican Communion, which includes the Church of England and the 3 million American Episcopalians, will be 70 in October. He offered his resignation to Queen Elizabeth II and it was accepted. The queen, as "defender of the faith," is temporal head of the church.

The archbishop, just back from a 14-day tour of Eastern Europe, where he preached to packed congregations, plans to retire Jan. 26, 1980.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office announced simultaneously that Mr. Coggan will be made a life peer when his resignation takes effect. This would entitle him to sit in the House of Lords.

A Church of England statement said: "This is his personal decision. He is in his 70th year and his predecessor [Michael Ramsey] retired at the same age." Seventy is the compulsory retirement age for Anglican bishops in England, but not for archbishops.

French, British Election Outlook

Domestic Emphasis Favoring Giscard

In this third installment of a series on the European parliamentary elections, two national campaigns which have special significance — in France and Britain — are examined.

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 5 (IHT) — The European Parliament election in France is expected to provide major political gains for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, endorsing his pro-European posture. The results also probably will confirm his long-held view that French voters' views are converging toward a moderate-center majority.

The campaign here has offered a peculiar feature — European issues have been conspicuously absent from the often acrimonious debate. Indeed, the vote is being viewed as a popularity contest among the political parties and as a straw poll preliminary to the presidential election in 1981.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's political movement, the Union for French Democracy (UDF), captures nearly one-third of the votes in public opinion polls about voters' intentions on Sunday. The polls have the Socialists winning about 26 percent, followed by the Communists with about 20 percent and the Gaullists bringing up the rear with perhaps as little as 15 percent.

Major Realignment

This outcome would amount to a renewed French mandate for European integration, since it shows a clear majority for the "pro-European" parties — the UDF and the Socialists. The thinly disguised appeals by the Gaullists and Communists, who are playing the nationalist card, to protectionism and anti-German fears appear to have alienated voters, especially among the Gaullists.

The polls also foreshadow a possible major realignment of parties that has come to light over the European issue.

The similarity of views between the UDF and the Socialists on the European issue, commentators say, signals a trend in the electorate toward centrist politics. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has long argued that France is undergoing a sociological transformation away from the more conservative postwar nation, with a large rural population, a protectionist tradition and a morbid fear of West German strength.

Both the UDF and the Socialists appear favorable both to moderate change at home and to closer French economic integration in the Common Market.

This switch would be the culmination of a gradual evolution away from the political power balance under Gen. de Gaulle, when the Gaullists and Communists dominated the scene. In its place, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing could install his more liberal, more pragmatic coalition of moderate rightists and leftists.

Unthinkable right now for the Socialist leadership, which is more doctrinaire Marxist than its electorate, a move in this direction may become attractive after the 1981 presidential elections. If Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wins again, as seems probable, the Socialist Party leaders may have to move closer to the thinking of their more moderate voters.

X-Ray of Popularity

The electoral method adopted by France for the parliamentary vote has highlighted the parties' competition over domestic issues. Instead of the normal two-ballot runoff system, which forces the parties to forge electoral alliances, the national proportional vote this time will provide a unique X-ray of the four main parties' relative popularity.

Criticizing the emphasis on internal politics in the campaign, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, a former Giscard supporter, has accused the president of letting the parties duck any real debate on European issues.

The only controversial topic was the Gaullists' allegations that the UDF favored an extension of the European Parliament's powers to the detriment of French sovereignty. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing easily

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing welcomes Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on her arrival at the Elysee Palace yesterday for 90 minutes of talks. It is the British leader's first foreign visit since she took power.

Thatcher Victory Seen Amid Apathy

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, June 5 (WP) — Britain, with so much at stake in future European Economic Community decisions, remains markedly uninterested in Thursday's voting here for the European Parliament.

Voter turnout may yet be quite respectable, as it was in the end for the referendum that kept Britain in the Common Market in 1975. But, by all indications, the brief European Parliament campaign here has failed to stir the public imagination or produce much significant debate about Britain's ambivalent role in Europe.

Political interest was somewhat exhausted and party campaign funds depleted by the national election here just a month ago. Because many supporters of the defeated and ideologically split Labor Party are expected to stay home this time, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives seem set to score an easy "double" by winning a healthy majority of Britain's 81 seats and becoming, with a few Danish Conservatives, the third largest party in the European Parliament.

Labor's only consolation is that its smaller number of representatives will be able to join with Socialists from the rest of Europe to form what likely will be the largest single party in Strasbourg.

Differences Blurred

Another reason for the election apathy here is the blurring of differences between the Conservative and Labor parties on what should be done about Britain's relationship with the EEC. While the Conservatives remain more committed than Labor to wholehearted membership in the Common Market, they have declared themselves just as determined to fight for a better deal for Britain.

Mrs. Thatcher has bluntly told EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Election Weakens Both Major Parties

Italy Braces to Form New Government

By Henry Tanner

ROME, June 5 (NYT) — Italy's political parties today squared off for negotiations on the formation of a new government rendered more difficult by a national election that weakened the Communists and, to a smaller extent, the front-running Christian Democrats.

There were indications that both major parties have been pushed into tougher positions by their losses.

The Communists, who were the principal losers in the two-day election Sunday and yesterday, restated their demand for full participation in the government. "We will not support a government from which we are excluded," said Communist leader Luciano Barca this morning.

For the last three years, the Communists have, in the name of national unity, been supporting a single-party Christian Democrat government. But "the voters have opted for a policy of excluding the Communists from government," declared Giovanni Galloni, a Christian Democratic leader.

The Communists feel that the party was punished by leftist voters for its three-year cooperation with the government. Conservative Christian Democrats also think that their party's relations with the Communists have been unpopular with many of their own followers.

Final Results

Final election results, published this morning, showed the Communists as the heaviest losers. They received 30.4 percent of the vote for the Chamber of Deputies, a drop of 4 percent from their showing in the 1976 general election. In the Senate, they received 31.5 percent, down 2.3 percent from 1976.

The Christian Democrats received 38.3 percent in the Chamber and 38.3 in the Senate, relative drops of 0.4 percent and 0.6 percent from 1976.

The new lineup in 630-member Chamber is: Christian-Democrats, 262 seats; Communists, 201; Socialists, 62; Social Movement, 30; Social Democrats, 20; Radicals, 18; Republicans, 16; Liberals, 9; Proletarian Unity Party for Communism, 6. The remaining seats will go to even smaller parties.

In the Senate: Christian Democrats, 138 seats; Communists, 109; Socialists, 32; Social Movement, 13; Social Democrats, 9; Republicans, 3; Radicals and Liberals, 2 each. The with one remaining seat will go to a coalition group of minor parties. The seats are alotted under a complicated proportional system.

The new Parliament will have its first session June 20. Premier Giulio Andreotti will submit his resignation, having headed the caretaker government that organized the elections.

President Sandro Pertini will name a premier-designate to form a new government. Mr. Andreotti, who has been premier for three years, is the most likely choice.

Losses Nationwide

Final election results from the provinces showed that the Communist losses were virtually nationwide.

Their largest losses were in the south, which also had the lowest voter turnout. They lost heavily in the urban centers of Palermo and Naples. In the latter, they received eight percent less of the vote than in 1976 — far more than local leaders had predicted.

But they also lost in the industrialized north. In Turin — with its automobile factories, strong labor unions and large working class — they also tallied eight percent less than in the last general election. In Milan, they suffered a smaller setback. Tuscany, Milia Romagna and other traditionally Communist regions in central Italy remained behind the party.

Surprisingly, the Communist losses were heavier in the Chamber of Deputies than in the Senate, which was one of the most ominous aspects of the vote for them. It meant that the two million voters who had reached the age of 18 since the last election, and who were voting for the first time, gave them fewer votes than older voters.

Police, Protesters Battle In Spanish Basque Cities

MADRID, June 5 (UPI) — Police battled demonstrators at barricades and a general strike swept Spain's Basque region today as protests continued over the killing of a woman at an anti-nuclear rally.

Clashes occurred again in the Basque provincial capitals of Pamplona and San Sebastian as workers closed factories, offices and shops.

In some areas, banks, hospitals and colleges also halted activities. Bus service was suspended and some newspapers did not publish. Two San Sebastian radio stations broadcast only music and news.

The violence followed the killing Sunday of Gladis del Estal, 24, by guards trying to clear the town of Tudela of demonstrators calling for a moratorium on nuclear centers in the Basque region.

Barricades Built

The victim worked in San Sebastian, 220 miles northeast of Madrid, as a computer programmer and as a volunteer for environmental groups.

In San Sebastian today, a rubber bullet fired by police hit a 50-year-old woman as she sat with friends on a park bench. She was taken to a hospital, bleeding from an ear.

For the second day, protesters built barricades on roads leading into Pamplona and San Sebastian and hurled stones at police who fired back with rubber bullets and smoke bombs.

In Tudela, south of Pamplona, leftist political parties and unions sent telegrams to U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and to Terence Todman, the U.S. ambassador to Spain, charging that U.S. jets flew over the town yesterday during an outdoor Mass for Miss del Estal.

"We consider this act as a new provocation, for not respecting the legitimate grief of the people and at the same time violating the prohibition against bombers flying over populated areas," the telegrams said.

They also reiterated a demand by the Tudela town council that the U.S. air-to-ground firing range at nearby Bardenas be closed.

4 Sentenced on Bomb Charge

MADRID, June 5 (AP) — Four men were sentenced today to three years in prison each after they were found guilty of planting explosives in a Madrid suburb earlier this year. A woman tried on the same charges was acquitted.

The four who were convicted, self-proclaimed members of the leftist Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), had denied the charges against them.

Strike by Engineers Cuts Olympic Flights

ATHENS, June 5 (AP) — Half of Olympic Airways international flights were grounded today at the beginning of a 48-hour strike by the Greek national air carriers flight engineers, a company spokesman said.

All domestic flights, however, to the inland tourist resorts and islands were being conducted normally, the spokesman added. The striking flight engineers are demanding stricter application of work regulations and improved insurance terms.



United Press International

John Vorster leaves his Cape Town residence after his resignation as South African president.

No Fighting Reported

Rebels Reported in Control of Ghana

From Agency Dispatches

N'DJAMENA, Chad, June 5 — In a broadcast monitored here, Accra radio said today that Ghanaian junior officers under the command of Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings were firmly in control of the government following the reported overthrow yesterday of the ruling Supreme Military Council led by Gen. Frederick Akuffo.

The airport at Accra was reported closed and a dusk-to-dawn curfew was in effect. In the broadcast, an unidentified announcer said that the junior officers had established a Revolutionary Council but that preparations for civilian elections scheduled in two weeks would continue.

The announcer accused the military council of having wrecked the economy and damaged the reputation of the armed forces. He said the Revolutionary Council planned a "housecleaning" exercise and that officials found to be corrupt would be brought to justice. The announcer called on the civilian population to cooperate and said that orders had been given that all essential goods be sold at controlled prices.

Order for Troops

The radio reports said that Lt. Rawlings, a junior air force officer who last month staged an unsuccessful coup that was quashed in a matter of hours, was freed from jail by fellow officers to lead the latest uprising.

Armed forces and police personnel not detailed for specific duties were ordered to remain in their barracks.

Elections to return this West African republic of 10 million persons to civilian rule for the first time since 1972 were to take place June 18.

"We wish to assure the nation that we do not interid to cling on to power," the announcer said. "The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council will ensure a smooth transition to constitutional rule as planned. In this wise, preparations for the elections should therefore go uninterrupted."

The first news of an uprising came in an early-morning rebel broadcast. A series of rival announcements during the day outlined the events in the former British colony.

Less than two hours after the first broadcast, a government announcement said that loyalist troops had retaken the radio station and curbed the revolt. By afternoon the rebels were back on the air asserting they were in "full control of all the vantage points in the country."

Last Year's Coup

The government of Gen. Akuffo assumed power in a bloodless palace coup last July, overthrowing Gen. Ignatius Acheampong, who had been the country's ruler for six years.

Today's broadcasts repeated an earlier order for all members of the Supreme Military Council and its affiliates, principal secretaries and regional commissioners to report to the nearest police station, military barracks or air force station.

Victory by Thatcher Seen In European Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

the European government leaders she has met thus far that she wants Britain's disproportionately large contribution to the EEC budget reduced, the common agricultural policy changed to help food-importing Britain and a fishing policy established to protect Britain's offshore fish stocks from being depleted by the fleets of fellow EEC members.

But she also promised, in a major speech during West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit here last month, that this would be done within the context of a generally cooperative British attitude toward Europe. "We shall want to narrow areas of disagreement, not to enlarge them," she said, "to solve disputes, not to sharpen them."

Mrs. Thatcher had shown relatively little interest in the EEC in the past and her right-wing stronghold in the Conservative Party still includes politicians who fear the EEC is growing into a monster that will threaten British sovereignty. But Mrs. Thatcher has backed up her new, active pro-European policy by putting experienced pro-Europeans into key foreign policy positions.

Ambassador to U.S.

Among them are Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, parliamentary foreign affairs spokesman Sir Ian Gilmour, Agricultural Secretary Peter Walker and even the new British ambassador to the United States, Sir Nicholas Henderson, who was ambassador to West Germany from 1972 to 1975 and then to France until earlier this year.

The Labor Party, whose left wing still wants to take Britain out of the Common Market, was notably contentious in its approach to the EEC while in power. According to the oft-told joke in Brussels, it was always obvious when a British delegation was arriving because the whining didn't stop when its plane's engines had shut off.

The split within the Labor Party over the Common Market is now greater than the differences between the two major parties. Former Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the back-bench leader of Labor's left wing, has been trying once again to make Britain's EEC membership a significant election issue. Labor's official platform demands drastic changes in Britain's relationship with the Common Market, including parliamentary veto of EEC decisions affecting Britain, which critics say would require renegotiation or withdrawal of membership.

Mr. Benn has insisted that, despite the relatively little power the elected European Parliament will have, what is at stake here is "the right of the British people to decide their own future" or face being subjugated in "a federal Europe run by a growing bureaucracy that will gradually take over the powers of our Parliament."

But only about a third of Labor's candidates in the election are so militantly anti-Common Market. Another third favors changes in Britain's relationship with the EEC, but not withdrawal. And another third are actually pro-European.

Perhaps because the party's chances in Thursday's voting are so poor, many of its candidates are newcomers to national politics, a large number of them young academics and journalists.

The Conservatives have fielded an older, much more experienced and prestigious slate of solidly pro-European candidates. Ten are present or former members of the appointed European Parliament being replaced in this election. Beside the experienced Eurocrats, a large number of the Conservative candidates are businessmen and farmers with strong economic interests in EEC policy decisions.

The voting in Britain, unlike the rest of Europe, is first-past-the-post in each of the 78 parliamentary constituencies (Northern Ireland will fill three seats for a United Kingdom total of 81). Both the Conservative and Labor parties here also are contesting the election on their own platforms rather than adopting the platforms of sister parties throughout Europe.

While Britain votes Thursday, the outcome will not be known until after Sunday, when the rest of the countries have voted.

Vote Favors Giscardists

(Continued from Page 1)

disposed of this argument with assurances about the member governments' power to control the Parliament in Strasbourg. With that, the heat went out of the campaign.

But Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac's continued harsh criticism of the chief of state eventually triggered an anti-Gaullist backlash. Mr. Chirac's hold on his party and his personal political prospects appear badly damaged.

With a commanding lead, the UDF list leader, Health Minister Simone Veil, played safe by eluding debate on specific European options. The Socialists, badly bruised by their recent leadership feud, waged a lackluster campaign.

If the UDF emerges as France's top party, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be in a position to steer a course in the Common Market between the ardently pro-European section of his supporters and the latent anti-Europeanism of the Communists and Gaullists.

Vote Scheduled June 19

Vorster Successor Seeking To Retain Post in Election

From Agency Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, June 5 — Marais Viljoen, the interim successor to John Vorster as president of South Africa, said today that he would seek election to the office.

Mr. Viljoen was the first to declare his candidacy for the position. The office will be filled June 19 by an electoral college, it was announced today.

Lourens Muller, the transport minister and leader of the House of Assembly, was considered another potential candidate for the presidency. Both men are established figures in the ruling National Party. Politicians characterized Mr. Viljoen as the more conservative of the two.

Mr. Viljoen, the president of the Senate, assumed the state presidency yesterday when Mr. Vorster resigned amid accusations that he was involved in South Africa's information scandal and in alleged efforts to conceal it.

The accusations were contained in the report of a government-appointed commission headed by Judge Rudolph Erasmus. The report said that resignation was Mr. Vorster's only honorable alternative.

The scandal concerned the use of millions of dollars of secret government funds to improve the image of South Africa both domestically and abroad, including a reported attempt to buy the Washington Star. The Erasmus commission said that a fund of $60 million to $120 million for such purposes was established by the state Information Department, which since has been abolished.

Mr. Vorster became state president 10 months ago after serving as prime minister for 12 years. Before his resignation, he had denied involvement in the scandal, laying the blame on Eschel Rhoodie, a former information minister, and Cornelius Mulder, a former director of the Information Department.

U.S. Inquiry

Meanwhile, in Washington, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman said that the FBI was conducting a preliminary inquiry into allegations by the Erasmus commission that John McGoff, a Michigan publisher, received $11.35 million in loans from a secret South African propaganda fund to gain holdings in U.S. newspapers and a British television news service.

The spokesman, Robert Stevenson, said that the inquiry involved the Foreign Agents Registration Act, which requires any U.S. citizen acting as an agent for a foreign government to register with the Justice Department. He also said that the department had requested a copy of the Erasmus commission report.



Marais Viljoen

The commission reported that about $6 million of the alleged loans to Mr. McGoff was missing, but apparently was used to buy the Sacramento (Calif.) Union and half of the shares in the London-based United Press International Television News Agency (UPITN). Other shareholders in UPITN are United Press International and Independent Television News.

Mr. McGoff could not be reached for comment. He has said before that no South African money was used to attempt to purchase the Washington Star. UPITN issued a statement in London that said that Mr. McGoff's holdings had not affected the control of the agency's editorial policy.

The commission report said that Mr. McGoff was given an initial loan of $10 million in 1974 to support the alleged bid to buy the Washington Star, with the money passed in the guise of a loan from a Swiss bank, and that it was agreed that Mr. McGoff would provide another $15 million.

The Star deal fell through, the report said, and Mr. McGoff apparently used $6 million from the loan to buy the Sacramento Union. The report said that Mr. McGoff later received a loan of $1.35 million to buy 50 percent of UPITN.

Mr. McGoff is president of Panax Corp., which owns several daily and 25 weekly newspapers in Michigan, Illinois, Florida and Virginia. He also heads Global Communications, which owns the Sacramento Union and other newspapers in California and Texas and the holdings in UPITN.

Egypt Concludes Accord On Arms With Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt. It had an initial capital of $1.04 billion. Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates decided last month to liquidate the agreement in protest of the peace treaty and in line with pan-Arab economic and political sanctions adopted in March.

Mr. Sadat said the organization "will be liquidated in accordance with the proper economic rules," a hint that the withdrawing partners will be refunded.

Meanwhile, Egypt took a hard line position in talks with Israel on opening their border. Cairo insisted on severe limits that would bar most Israelis from visiting Egypt until relations are fully normalized in eight months. The Middle East news agency outlined the Egyptian stand, which could make the border opening little more than a symbolic gesture.

The agency said that Egypt insisted that the only Israelis who would be allowed to visit it until conclusion of the negotiations on normalization are government officials, journalists and professors with visas obtained from Egyptian consulates in foreign countries or at Cairo airport.

The agency said the overland border between Egypt and Egyptian territory still occupied by Israel would remain closed and, while foreign air carriers would be permitted to fly the new air corridor between the two countries, the national carriers, Egypt Air and El Al, would not.

Moscow Asks Peking Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Russians withdraw troops from about 34,000 square miles of disputed border as a precondition for serious negotiations. In addition to border questions, the Chinese are reported to have suggested discussion of trade, cultural and scientific exchanges.

Soviet acceptance of the Chinese proposal was foreshadowed by Mr. Brezhnev last Friday, when he announced that Moscow is willing to hold talks, although not "at the expense of the interests of third countries." He was evidently referring to Vietnam.

The Chinese and Soviet Communists, allies and uneasy friends from the creation of the Chinese party in 1921, broke in the early 1960s over former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's liberalization movement.

In 1969 Soviet and Chinese troops clashed briefly along their common frontier. Since then, each country has maintained up to a million men in combat readiness in the border area.

France Narcotics Trial Adjourned on 1st Day

DRAGUIGNAN, France, June 5 (AP) — The hashish-smuggling trial of Christina von Opel, heiress to a West German auto fortune, today was adjourned shortly after its opening after unspecified new evidence was offered. No resumption date was set.

Miss von Opel and seven alleged accomplices are accused of smuggling 1,620 kilograms (3,564 pounds) of hashish into France. She was arrested in July, 1977, after the hashish was discovered in two apartments she had rented in St. Tropez.

Pope Urges Full Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

mixed emotions of thousands of Poles from Silesia who came here for two days of special masses in their honor. Silesia, in southwest Poland, is the country's industrial heartland. The region is populated with coal miners and steelworkers who have at times demonstrated against government actions. Religious sentiment is high in the area where one of Poland's holy shrines, Piekary Slaskie is located.

In his previous role as archbishop of Cracow, the pope visited the shrine yearly. Government authorities turned down a request by the Polish bishops and the Vatican to allow the pope to return to the shrine as the pontiff.

The government's move angered many people. "We are absolutely shocked," said a miner from upper Silesia. "It was his wish to come. He was a worker and people are terribly disappointed."

Peru Reinstitutes Warrantless Arrests

LIMA, June 5 (UPI) — The government, faced with a strike by public school teachers, today reinstituted a five-month-old suspension of a constitutional guarantee against arrests without judicial warrants. The suspension, renewed every one month, began earlier this year and begun during a general strike.

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'No-Win' Situation Seen

Carter Appears Headed For Difficult Campaign

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — President Carter appears to be heading into the 1980 presidential campaign with the prospect that he will become embroiled in a "no-win" economic situation that could leave him vulnerable in the primaries and general election.

Although economic forecasts always are tenuous, the growing consensus among economists and worried Democratic politicians is that the economy will be in a recesson next year, with inflation still rampant.

Moreover, there seems to be little, at least for the short run, that Mr. Carter can do to alter this. Even if he moved to shift policy now, it probably would not affect the economy until after the 1980 election.

Indeed, insiders concede that the White House still has not even decided on a strategy to deal with the dilemma politically. There is no grand campaign theme or new proposal waiting in the wings.

New Powers

Last week, seeking to shore up its battered economic policies, the president conferred sweeping new powers on a small group of advisers headed by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. Mr. Carter will attend the group's meetings personally.

Aides said the president took his steps because of widespread public perceptions that his policies were unfocused and often contradictory — a charge that a good many administration insiders concede has some foundation.

The forecasters have been wrong before, of course. Economists widely predicted a recession for mid- or late 1978, and none occurred. At the same time, the double-digit inflation rate this year took most of them by surprise.

But the signals now are so strong that even many conservatives are fearful that the economy already may have begun sliding into a recession — possibly somewhat deeper than they were forecasting last January.

There also are these factors:

- Inflation already has intensified to an underlying rate of 8 to 9 percent — from 6 percent a year ago — and few economists believe it will slow substantially without a fully serious recession.
- Mr. Carter's wage-price guidelines program, already flagging in the face of the staggering rise in prices earlier this year, has been dealt a major setback by the courts and currently is in shambles.
- Finally, even Mr. Carter's own economic advisers are conceding that Americans will suffer a decline in the "real" incomes — a situation that is difficult for any incumbent to overcome, even in less volatile times.

Biggest Danger

Analysts say that the most Mr. Carter can hope for is that the worst of the recession will be over before the November election. (The inflation side of the equation seems almost hopeless, at least for the moment.)

The biggest danger may be that a slump will hit most fiercely near the start of the spring primary, when Mr. Carter may be most vulnerable — particularly if Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., decides to enter the race.

Key Carter aides insist they are not that worried. They argue that the important thing is not whether the economy has slowed, but which direction it is headed. If things are back on the upswing, Mr. Carter will come out all right.

But as Mr. Carter may recall, public perception often lags behind a turn in the economy. And an unexpected "uptick" in the jobless rate contributed substantially to his own defeat of former President Gerald Ford in 1976.

The question is, what can the president do politically?

Free-Swinging Campaign

Some White House insiders hope that a free-swinging campaign will give Mr. Carter an opportunity to explain himself more credibly than he has been able to so far in his role as president.

"Politically, our only hope is to make people recognize that the president's balanced approach to economic issues is the right one, even though everyone can't get what he wants," an aide says. "We feel he can do that better in a campaign."

But to many analysts, such barking back to 1976 sounds laden with pitfalls. In 1976, Mr. Carter was new and fresh-sounding, without a presidential record to defend. And there was little real prospect of Sen. Kennedy's entering the race.

U.S. Plans to Request Whaling Moratorium

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP) — The United States will propose an international moratorium on all commercial whaling, Richard Frank, the U.S. delegate to the International Whaling Commission said yesterday.

However, the move would not affect Alaskan Eskimos who are allowed to catch a limited number of whales for their subsistence, he said in testimony before a House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee.



Associated Press

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Douglas Costle, left, and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger at the White House reveal plans to increase unleaded gasoline production.

Air-Quality Rules Eased

U.S. Tries to Spur Unleaded Gas Output

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT) — The Carter administration, acknowledging a difficult decision between the desire for clean air and the clamor for more gasoline, relaxed its air-quality standards yesterday in an effort to increase production of unleaded gasoline.

The administration also said that it would allow refiners to charge two cents more per gallon for unleaded gasoline produced beyond present levels.

Officials said that the shortage of unleaded gasoline has led motorists to use leaded gasoline, thereby destroying their cars' catalytic converters, which filter out hydrocarbons that are a major component of smog.

Douglas Costle, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said that "there is a risk of modest increases in hydrocarbons, but also the risk of using unleaded gasoline in catalysts, which would destroy the catalysts." He said that the nation has "$7 billion tied up in those catalysts. We're seeing a disturbing rate of switchover, because people with catalyst cars are using leaded gasoline because they can't get unleaded."

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger estimated that the relaxed regulations would increase the production of unleaded gasoline by 30,000 barrels a day, and would save 300,000 barrels a day that would have been lost had tighter regulations taken effect. In addition, the new regulations provide incentives for refiners to shift up to about 800,000 barrels a day from leaded to unleaded production.

Effects to Be Felt Soon

Mr. Schlesinger said that 40 percent of the gasoline now produced is unleaded. He estimated that the new regulations and price incentives would increase the production of unleaded to 45 percent. "We should see an effect within one or two weeks," Mr. Costle said.

The administration also suspended, until Oct. 1, a ban on MMT, an additive used to boost the octane of unleaded gasoline.

It also deferred, for a year, a regulation that would reduce from .8 grams to .5 grams the per-gallon maximum of lead permitted in leaded gasolines. But to qualify for that deferral a refiner will be required to produce at least 45 percent of its gasoline as unleaded, or to increase its ratio of unleaded to total gasoline production by 8 percent over the same quarter of the previous year.

Administration officials said that an analysis of gasoline lead and blood-lead data from New York indicate that an average of .8 grams per gallon would not lead to significantly increased health risks if the relaxed standards were only temporary.

Finally, the Department of Energy proposed fiscal incentives to induce refiners to increase production of unleaded gasoline.

Mr. Schlesinger said that, although refiners would receive an additional two cents for each gallon of unleaded gasoline, motorists would pay an increase of only .2 cents at the pumps. The reason, he said, was that most of the unleaded gasoline would not qualify for the price hike.

Bug Takeover Prompts Alert In S. Dakota

PIERRE, S.D., June 5 (UPI) — Gov. William Janklow has declared a grasshopper emergency in South Dakota because field surveys indicate more than 600,000 acres of land contain at least eight grasshoppers per square yard.

"If we don't take steps to stop the grasshoppers now, the infested areas will expand and have a devastating effect on future crops," Gov. Janklow said yesterday in declaring the emergency.

The governor authorized the state Department of Agriculture to establish a grasshopper control program and said that he would ask the legislature's Interim Appropriations Committee for funding.

U.S. Auditors Say Carter Withheld Campaign Debt

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — Federal Elections Commission auditors have alleged that President Carter's 1976 campaign committee failed to disclose a $134,000 debt to the Gerald Rafshoon Advertising Agency, which handled the Carter media effort.

It is unclear what action the commission might take in connection with the findings, although the matter has apparently been referred to the office of the FEC general counsel.

The Carter committee, according to FEC documents, disputed the auditors' contention that the $134,000 actually constituted a debt.

If it was a debt, the committee could be accused of violating the law that requires public reporting of all campaign debts. In addition, such a finding would raise questions about whether the committee accepted a private contribution, in the form of a Rafshoon loan, in violation of the law that governed the federally financed campaign.

The Rafshoon funds were not mentioned in an audit report on the Carter campaign released yesterday. That report called on the campaign to repay $50,202 to the Treasury because of other, unrelated campaign-reporting violations, including failure to properly document the spending of about $15,000 in "get out the vote" money dispensed by the campaign on election day.

'Certain Issues'

A footnote to the audit report stated that "certain issues relating to the committee's reporting of debts and obligations" had been deleted because the general counsel was looking into them, a process which requires secrecy under FEC law.

The Rafshoon matter, to which the footnote evidently referred, appeared to have been included inadvertently among 5,000 pages of work papers accompanying the audit report.

In the work papers, the auditors gave the exact amount of the debt as $134,482.85. They reported that it had not been disclosed "on any reports filed" under the election law. The auditors recommended that the FEC order the committee to amend its campaign finance reports to reflect the debt "until that amount is extingished." No one would comment yesterday on what became of that recommendation.

The auditors stated that the Carter campaign disputed their determination that the $134,000 was a debt. The committee based this contention on the claim that the Rafshoon agency eventually would be repaid not by the committee but by television stations and other media outlets as they refunded to the agency overpayments for advertising during the campaign.

Such overpayments commonly occur when a station cannot provide all the advertising time paid for by an ad agency and must refund money.

Mr. Rafshoon, now Mr. Carter's White House media adviser, was reported out of the country yesterday. Howard Rothchild, who recently purchased the Rafshoon Advertising Agency, said he was unfamiliar with the campaign operation.

The Rafshoon agency is currently the subject of a Justice Department inquiry because of the $645,000 in credit it extended to Mr. Carter's primary campaign. However, the primary campaign committee reported that amount on its FEC financial reports as debts to Rafshoon.

India-Romania Talks

BUCHAREST, June 5 (UPI) — Indian Defense Minister and Deputy Premier Jagjivan Ram held talks today with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on major world issues and bilateral relations.



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U.S. Opens Land for West Coal Mining

By Bill Stall

WASHINGTON, June 5 — Vast stretches of Western U.S. coal lands were reopened to potential mining yesterday with the end of an eight-year federal moratorium on its coal leasing program.

The action was announced by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, who said that the program was "the keystone to President Carter's goal of better using America's most abundant fuel."

Various legal requirements probably will delay lease transactions until 1981 or 1982. But the decision appeared to resolve most of the remaining disputes over coal leasing among government, industry and environmentalists, and could prove to be an important step in expanding the use of Western coal.

The first lease sales are expected to make available 1.5 billion tons of coal in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, Mr. Andrus said. How much coal might result from the leases depends on the marketplace at the time, he said. It probably will be 1985 before any of the coal is mined, he added.

Mr. Andrus said that the coal may be used in place of oil in existing electric power plants. Energy companies also are studying ways to extract natural gas and other petroleum substitutes from coal.

The program outlined by Mr. Andrus generally seemed to satisfy both environmental groups and the coal industry, which have battled in and out of the courts through the 1970s over Western coal issues.

Leasing was halted in 1971 to discourage massive speculation that did not result in increased production. The Nixon administration's efforts to resume leasing were blocked in court by environmental organizations, which argued that the government had not prepared adequate environmental impact plans for the proposed mining.

In the meantime, Congress revised the leasing laws and passed the 1977 strip mining act, which was intended in part to prevent destruction of the land during mining. Most Western coal lies in thick seams near the surface and is removed through strip mining.

Before leasing can resume, the government must choose the areas to be offered, prepare regional environmental impact statements and eliminate from the plan regions that are considered unsuitable for mining, such as those near national parks and wildlife preserves.

Mr. Andrus also proposed rules to make it tougher for speculators to participate in the lottery program of buying federal oil and gas leases. The plan is to make more leased areas available for immediate development, particularly by wildcatters and independent oil companies.

Los Angeles Times

Vietnam Charges China Planning To Renew War

BANGKOK, June 5 (UPI) — Vietnam said today that China is planning a new war and is testing Vietnamese defenses with small probes all along their 750-mile common border.

The official Vietnam News Agency said that Chinese troops and intelligence squads raided Vietnam 19 times last week, wounding a Vietnamese civilian. Hanoi dismissed Chinese claims of similar attacks into China by Vietnamese troops and agents.

Chinese "slanders cannot cover up their own armed provocations and preparations for a new military adventure against Vietnam," the news agency said in a report monitored in Bangkok.

Hanoi also charged in the report that Chinese ships had entered Vietnamese waters near the border three times between May 18 and May 23, but did not say if warships were involved.

Vietnam has remained on a war footing since the four-week Chinese invasion almost three months ago.

U.S. Jewish Group Claims Letter Bombs

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI) — A group calling itself the Jewish Action Movement yesterday claimed responsibility for bombs mailed to neo-Nazi leaders and warned that there would be more.

The group said it sent a package-bomb to Gerhard Lauck, a member of the German and American Nazi parties; one to a Nazi group in Arlington, Va., and another to a group in Cicero, Ill. All three bombs were disarmed by authorities and no one was injured.

New Atlantic Cable Receives Approval

LONDON, June 5 (AP) — The British Post Office said today that the United States, Britain and France have approved the laying of a new transatlantic telephone and telex cable to boost by 50 percent the present capacity for calls between Europe, the United States and Canada.

The $200-million cable will have a capacity for more than 4,000 simultaneous calls when put into service in 1983.

ain Collapses Roof t Kansas City Arena

ANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5 PI) — The roof of the Kemper morial Arena, site of the 1976 publican National Convention, lapsed during a heavy rainstorm t night, but the handful of mainance workers in the auditorium he time managed to flee without ury.

he damage was largely confined the 16,348-seat main arena, ch is the home of the National ketball Association's Kansas y Kings. Some water damage reported in offices on a lower el and some windows were wn out in nearby buildings by d gusts. Up to 4 inches of rain reported in the city.



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During Last 5 Years

FAA Reports on U.S. 747s Show Flaws

By Robert L. Jackson
and Gaylord Shaw

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 5 — Mechanics have found cracks or other defects in 37 engine-mount assemblies on Boeing 747s during the last five years — flaws spotlighted by last month's crash in Chicago of another wide-bodied plane, a McDonnell-Douglas DC-10.

A Los Angeles Times examination of "service difficulty reports" at the Federal Aviation Administration record center here shows that the third major U.S. wide-bodied craft, Lockheed's L-1011, has had only one reported engine-mount problem in the same period.

Inspections of DC-10s found 62 defects in mounting assemblies during the five years before the May 25 crash of an American Airline DC-10 that killed 274 persons. The plane crashed after its left engine tore loose from the wing, apparently disabling the hydraulic system.

Four days later, the FAA grounded all 138 U.S. DC-10s for inspections that have showed 68 of the planes to have engine-assembly defects. The FAA also said that it would review its inspection procedures for other wide-bodied U.S. aircraft, including 114 747s, 83 L-1011s and seven A-300 European-made airbuses.

The Times' review of the FAA reports here found that problems similar to that of the DC-10s, but not as numerous, have been detected in 747s. The problems included pylon cracks ranging from less than an inch to more than four inches, fractured bolts and evidence of "stress corrosion" in engine mountings. In all cases, the airlines told the FAA that the engine-mount problems had been corrected before the craft were placed back in service.

Returned for Analysis

For example, in 1975, a Northwest Airlines mechanic reported finding a fractured bolt in a DC-10's engine mount. "Failed bolt returned to aircraft manufacturer for analysis," he wrote. A follow-up report showed that McDonnell-Douglas tests found the bolt had fractured because of "stress corrosion."

The manufacturer "is continuing to evaluate all engine-mount bolts," the report said, while Northwest Airlines was "initiating program to inspect all installed bolts."

An analysis of the engine-mount reports shows that defects typically have been found earlier in DC-10s than in 747s. The affected DC-10s had logged an average of 7,300 hours' flight time, while the 747s had recorded an average of 16,500 hours.

An FAA official said that such deficiencies may have developed earlier in the DC-10s because they have more landings and takeoffs, vis a vis in-flight hours, than do 747s. Landings and takeoffs put more stress on engine assemblies than level flight does, he noted.

In Seattle, a Boeing spokesman said the fact that there are "only 37 of these reports [on 747 engine mounts] is a pretty good service record considering the number of planes in service."

Los Angeles Times

Grounding Ordered

WASHINGTON, June 5 — The FAA yesterday ordered part of the nation's DC-10 fleet grounded until the planes can be inspected for defects similar to those found during inspections last week. The FAA said it believes that fewer than 20 of 138 U.S. DC-10s would be involved. Amending a directive issued last week, the order applies only to DC-10s whose engine pylons were removed and reinstalled after completion of the most recent FAA-ordered inspection.

The action occurred after the National Transportation Safety Board called for the grounding of all DC-10s that had undergone inspections in which engine pylon mountings had been removed without first separating the engine from the pylon. The problems were said to be associated with the improper reinstallation of the engine-pylon assembly.

The board noted that McDonnell-Douglas had recommended that, when DC-10 pylons had to be removed, the engine be taken out of the pylon first. Before the May 25 crash, American and other DC-10 operators had been removing the pylon and engine in a single fork-lift operation.

American issued a statement defending its maintenance procedures as "sound, efficient, and precise," adding that it had changed its inspection procedures to comply with the recommendations. American said that it had inspected all its DC-10s, and that two with "minor flaws" were being repaired.

[United Press International reported that a tire dropped from an airliner yesterday and bounced on a residential street in Richmond, Calif., narrowly missing residents. The 235-pound tire apparently blew out when a Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727 took off from San Francisco International Airport en route to Reno, Nev.]

Los Angeles Times



Canadian Press

Conservative leader Joe Clark, right, is sworn in as Canada's 16th prime minister in Ottawa.

Few Quebecois in Government

Clark, Cabinet Take Office in Ottawa

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO, June 5 — Joe Clark took three oaths of allegiance yesterday as the 16th prime minister of Canada and then introduced a Cabinet that had few representatives from the province of Quebec.

On the day before his 40th birthday, Clark became the youngest prime minister in Canadian history in a simple ceremony before Governor General Edward Schreyer at the latter's official residence, Rideau Hall, in Ottawa.

Since the victory of his Progressive Conservative Party in the May 22 federal elections, Mr. Clark had tried hard to persuade prominent Quebecois to join his new Cabinet. But his Cabinet of 30 will include only four Quebec ministers — the only two members of the House of Commons that his party managed to elect in Quebec and two Quebecois from the ceremonial Senate.

The failure to obtain a stronger Quebec representation presages trouble for Mr. Clark as he tries to keep Canada united in the face of a strong separatist movement from the largely French-speaking province.

A prominent member of the Clark Cabinet will be its only woman, 53-year-old Flora MacDonald of Kingston, Ont., who becomes secretary of state for external affairs. Secretary MacDonald, a member of Parliament for the last seven years, ran against Mr. Clark for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party in 1976 but withdrew in his favor after the second ballot.

The minister of finance, who usually attracts the most attention of all those in the Cabinet, is to be filled by John Crosbie, a 48-year-old former Liberal from Newfoundland. A fiscal conservative and a former minister of finance in the Newfoundland provincial government, Mr. Crosbie has had a reputation in his three years in the House of Commons as a wise-cracking punster. But he is a lawyer who studied at the London School of Economics, and his admirers insist that he will easily master the rigors of the job.

The day of inauguration featured no speeches. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has been in office 11 years, handed his resignation to Mr. Schreyer. As head of the Liberal Party, Mr. Trudeau becomes leader of the opposition in the Commons. Mr. Clark was sworn in in less than 10 minutes. The Cabinet was then presented to the governor general and sworn in.

Issue of Quebec

Mr. Clark, whose party is short of a majority of the House of Commons by six seats, has said that he does not intend to call Parliament into session until the fall. His minority government may have trouble passing legislation, but his main problem will probably center on Quebec.

In the May 22 election, Canadians voted essentially along ethnic lines. Quebec Premier Rene Levesque has said that this outcome confirmed the two-nation concept of Canada. And the election results probably helped him win support Sunday from the Parti Quebecois at its convention in Quebec.

The party agreed that a referendum should be held in the province on whether Quebec should seek negotiations for sovereignty while keeping a close economic association with Canada. No date for the referendum has been announced, but Mr. Levesque has said that he would announce it before June 22.

Los Angeles Times

Thai-Polish Trade Pact

BANGKOK, June 5 (AP) — Poland and Thailand have agreed to conclude a trade pact, a Commerce Ministry spokesman said today. He said that, under the agreement, both countries would grant each other most-favored-nation treatment.

Strike Continues in Managua

Guerrillas Are in Control Of Nicaragua's Second City

MANAGUA, June 5 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas controlled the city of Leon today and Managua was a virtual ghost town, paralyzed by a general strike.

The National Guard said that it was sending reinforcements to retake Leon, the country's second largest city. Residents of Leon, 55 miles northwest of Managua, kept the doors of their houses open on orders from guerrillas who yesterday beat back National Guard troops until a heavy rainstorm in the evening ended the fighting, witnesses said.

National guardsmen said that rebels ambushed a convoy of 25 soldiers, a Sherman tank and two armored cars sent from Managua to Leon, killing six guardsmen. Two guerrillas died in the fighting.

Battle in Massaya

Many of the city's streets were gutted from dozens of rockets poured on rebel strongholds by National Guard planes. Inhabitants of the poor sections of Leon, fled to the countryside to avoid air attacks.

In Masaya, 18 miles east of Managua, government troops and guerrillas fought battles in the Indian sector of Monimbo, witnesses said.

Hundreds of armed guardsmen patrolled the deserted streets of Managua in anticipation of rebel attacks on businesses defying the guerrilla call for a nationwide general strike to topple President Anastasio Somoza.

"None of my employees have shown up for work," a Managua businessman said. "It's too dangerous. Everybody is afraid."

Only a handful of markets, gasoline stations and banks were open yesterday and public transportation was virtually nonexistent.

Mr. Somoza ordered 2,000 national guardsmen stationed around the capital to protect businesses from guerrilla threats that any shop that remained open would be burned down.

Nine Guerrillas Killed

A guard spokesman said yesterday that nine guerrillas were killed trying to ambush two government patrols in Matagalpa, 80 miles north of Managua. He said that another nine were killed near Chinandega, 80 miles northwest of Managua.

The spokesman said that the rebels killed seven guardsmen yesterday in fighting near Rivas, 30 miles from the Costa Rican border. Battles have raged in the southwestern area for a week.

Nigerian Troops Pull Out of Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, June 5 (AP) — The Nigerian Army's peacekeeping force, stationed here for the last three months to enforce a truce in Chad's civil war, was withdrawn last weekend, the Chad provisional government announced.

The government last week demanded the removal of the 1,850 Nigerian soldiers, accusing them of behaving like an occupation force in conquered territory.

The withdrawal began Sunday and was completed yesterday. France maintains a force of about 2,000 men in Ndjamena at the request of the Chad government and despite demands by Nigeria, Libya and other African countries that the French be withdrawn.

Press Protection Is Isolated Topic In Unesco Study

ACAPULCO, Mexico, June 5 (UPI) — Proponents of a free international press won a tactical victory here yesterday when Sean MacBride, president of a Unesco commission studying the world media, ruled to consider rules of protection for journalists separately from a journalist code of behavior.

"There was a suspicion by the West, and it was justified," said a Western press source, "that [the Third World was] trying to pass off the protection of journalists as bait to adopt an 'international code of ethics' to suppress free international journalism." He added that Mr MacBride "sees that the protection of journalists would go down in flames if it is linked to the code."

The 16-member commission is spending five days discussing the role of major international news agencies as purveyors of information. They will debate a code of ethics, whereby journalists would be obliged to follow universal rules of conduct, and correspondents' protection rights. Those matters will be included in a report on the world press to Unesco in Belgrade in 1980.

Under the proposed protection of journalists, the international community would be expected to protect journalists' physical well-being and professional integrity, particularly in crisis situations.



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Phalangist Leader Pierre Gemayel's car burns in Beirut Monday after an assassination attempt.

Associated Press

Christians Hold Protest Strike in Beirut

EIRUT, June 5 (AP) — Chris- is held a general strike today in t Beirut and their Mount Leba- enclave to protest an attempt terday to assassinate one of ir leaders, Pierre Gemayel. n west Beirut, Palestinian guer- is and Syrian forces opened -aircraft fire on Israeli planes that buzzed Palestinian chieftain Yasser Arafat's strongholds on the southern edge of the Moslem sector.

Shops, banks, schools and government departments were closed in the capital's Christian sector as the jets roared overhead in what appears to have become a daily war of nerves with guerrillas.

A PLO spokesman called the flights a violation of the six-day-old UN-sponsored cease-fire that halted nine days of air, sea and land assaults by Israel against the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

Remote Control Blast

A booby-trapped car was exploded by remote control as the private limousine of Mr. Gemayel, the leader of the Phalange Party, passed through the northern edge of Beirut's eastern enclave.

Mr. Gemayel, 74, was slightly injured by the blast, a bystander was killed and 16 were wounded, police reported. The Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio station said that Mr. Gemayel's escape had spared Lebanon a new disaster.

Phalangists had that the largest Christian militia in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war against an alliance of leftist Moslems and Palestinians. The war was halted by Syrian military intervention 31 months ago. Syrian troops still police the cease-fire.

Mr. Gemayel's two sons, who head the party's political and military branches, escaped similar assassination attempts earlier this year.

uzorewa Told o Give Proof Plot Charge

LISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhode- June 5 (AP) — Black politician baningi Sithole, protesting the ntion without charge of 14 of officials, yesterday challenged new government to back up proof its allegations of a plot ssassinate Prime Minister Abel orewa and his aides.

e Zimbabwe African National on leader also accused Mr. orewa's law and order minis- Francis Zindoga, of "using position to fight other politi- arties."

r. Zindoga Saturday night ged that police had uncovered ot by internal political foes to ssinate the prime minister and e of his colleagues." He main- d that the alleged plot was the n for police detentions with- trial of ZANU officialspart- statement said the attack only heighten tensions, hard- ttitudes and increase the level uman suffering."

e Carter administration has the policy position that a set- nt aimed at achieving black rity rule, but which did not in- the guerrilla factions, proba- doomed to failure.

Patrols Trained by British

Soviet Moves in S. Yemen Keep Oman Forces on Alert

By Drew Middleton

SARFAIT, Oman (NYT) — From a cliff 4,000 feet above the Indian Ocean, the territory of Southern Yemen was discernible.

The wind blew strong and cool. About 2,000 feet below, a helicopter fluttered over the hills between the cliff and the sea, dropping meat to outposts of an Omani infantry battalion.

Hacked into the stone and sand was the battalion headquarters, heavily protected by sandbags. Further back were 105-millimeter guns.

The rebellion against the sultan of Oman ended three years ago, but the frontier is still patrolled to guard against raids from Southern Yemen — where Soviet military presence is increasing — and to pick up refugees who filter across, braving minefields and gunfire from a Southern Yemeni brigade on the other side.

"They're not much, the Yemenis," said Peter Williams, a British major who is second in command of the battalion. "There's a lot of desertion. Some of the companies are down to 20 men. The Russian advisers only go down to battalion level."

Omani Soldiers Praised

The British officers and noncommissioned officers who train Omanis on more advanced weapons, such as the Rapier surface-to-air missile, praise the Omanis. They find them tough, amenable to discipline and aggressive. The bulk of the army is from the more populous areas in the north.

But at Salala, capital of Dhofar province, there are two Baluchi regiments. A third is in the mountains along the coast. Baluchi regiments have British colonels and mainly British officers, in contrast with the Omani battalions, each of which is commanded by an Omani although there is usually a British officer second in command.

The Baluchis are highly trained, competent mercenaries drawn from their tribal region in Pakistan. The British here, with their green and blue turbans and their penchant for soldiering in the outback, are a last vestige of that vanished empire. Some officers admit they are more at home here than they are doing garrison duty in West Germany or Britain. Some admittedly are in it for the higher pay.

But all see service here as experience in conditions not far from war. "There's a threat over there," they add, pointing toward Southern Yemen.

Soviet Connection

The threat lies not in the 30 or 40 rebels who have been at large in Dhofar, two of whom were killed by an army patrol recently. Rather, it is in the augmentation of Soviet air, ground and sea strength in Southern Yemen.

Radar operated by the British picks up Soviet MiG-21s, flown by Russians, and MiG-17s, flown by Cubans, on daily patrols over the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The Omani Air Force recently spotted a destroyer of the Krivak class off the coast. The air force, of British Jaguar strike aircraft and Hunter fighters, is piloted and maintained by the British. But here again "Omanization," as it is called, is working.

In three or four years, after training, all the pilots will be Omani, although the British will probably remain as instructors and in maintenance and communications.

Aden, according to intelligence reports, is rapidly becoming the main Soviet base in the region. A cruiser and three destroyers are based there. Submarine pens are being built for 10 craft and will be ready early next year. Inland from Aden, the Russians have built a large radar and communications complex. East Germans run two other centers for command, control and communications in Southern Yemen. The East Germans also are said to run the police force and foreign intelligence.

A destroyer and a squadron of motor torpedo boats have been established on the coast at Cape Mukalla to meet the threat implicit in the Soviet buildup. Oman, with a population of about a million and a half, is striving to modernize its forces.

At present, the sultan hopes that Saudi Arabia, which sees a threat in the Soviet military presence, will finance the purchase of TOW missiles from the United States. These will be mounted on jeeps to face the Soviet tanks in the forces of Southern Yemen. Helicopters, it was explained, would be too expensive. Oman has no tanks. They also are too expensive. Oman's strategy is defensive. The forces here are not allowed to approach the Southern Yemeni frontier and the air force stays out of Southern Yemeni airspace.

Geneva Communist Mayor

GENEVA, June 5 (AP) — A Communist mayor was elected today for the first time in the city of Geneva, traditionally a Communist stronghold. Roger Dafflon was elected to the largely representational post for a year's term.

U.S. Condemns Israel Plan For West Bank Settlement

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — The State Department formally warned Israel yesterday that its decision to establish a new civilian settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, just as new negotiations with Egypt are beginning, could undermine the U.S.-sponsored effort for a broader Arab-Israeli peace.

Issuing its first sharp condemnation of Israel since the Egyptian-Israel peace treaty was signed here March 26, the department termed the Israeli Cabinet's decision "harmful to the peace process, and particularly regrettable at this time."

As department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d was delivering the condemnation at a press briefing here, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis was registering the same protest with the Israeli government in Tel Aviv.

The condemnation was triggered by an 8-5 vote by the Israeli Cabinet Sunday to permit the ultranationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) movement to begin immediately a settlement near Nablus, a center of Palestinian nationalism for the 1.1 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Prime Minister Menachem Begin voted for approval of the settlement.

Arrangement

The resumption of the bitter dispute over new Israeli settlements, which has flared intermittently between the two governments since the Camp David summit last September, appears to pose a serious threat to the credibility of the diplomatic process that the summit set in motion.

After the summit, President Carter asserted through aides that Mr. Begin had agreed to an arrangement that would freeze Israeli settlements during the treaty negotiations. The arrangement was described as one that would give Arab negotiators an effective veto over new settlements during the second set of negotiations on the future status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories.

Mr. Begin has repeatedly denied that he made any such agreement, and the Israeli Cabinet decision represents a clear challenge to the White House version of what was agreed upon at Camp David.

Hodding Carter indicated yesterday that, despite Washington's concern, the United States would not pull out of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations on the settlements issue. Palestinians and the Jordanian government have refused to take part in the talks.

Saying that the United States and Israel have been "putting aside our differences" over the Camp David pledge on settlements for some time, Hodding Carter added that the administration plans no action on the Cabinet decision beyond the protests voiced here and in Tel Aviv. He said that he had no indication that Egypt had discussed the decision with Israel or the United States.

He stressed that the three nations had commited themselves at Camp David, and again in signing the bilateral peace treaty, to seeking "a comprehensive settlement" — a phrase that the administration has used in the past to describe an Arab-Israeli agreement that would meet the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

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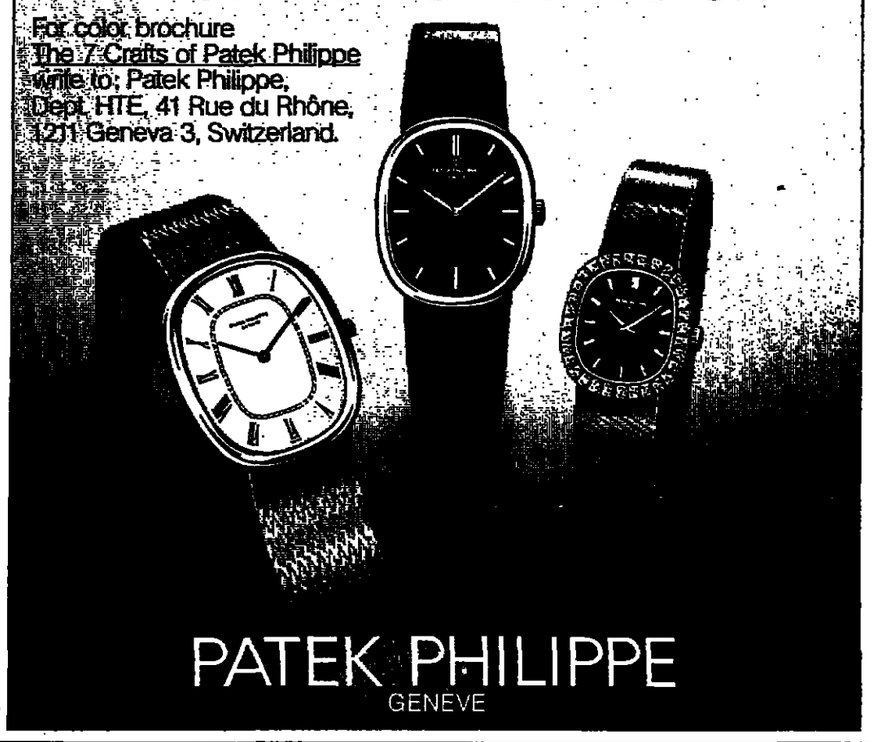
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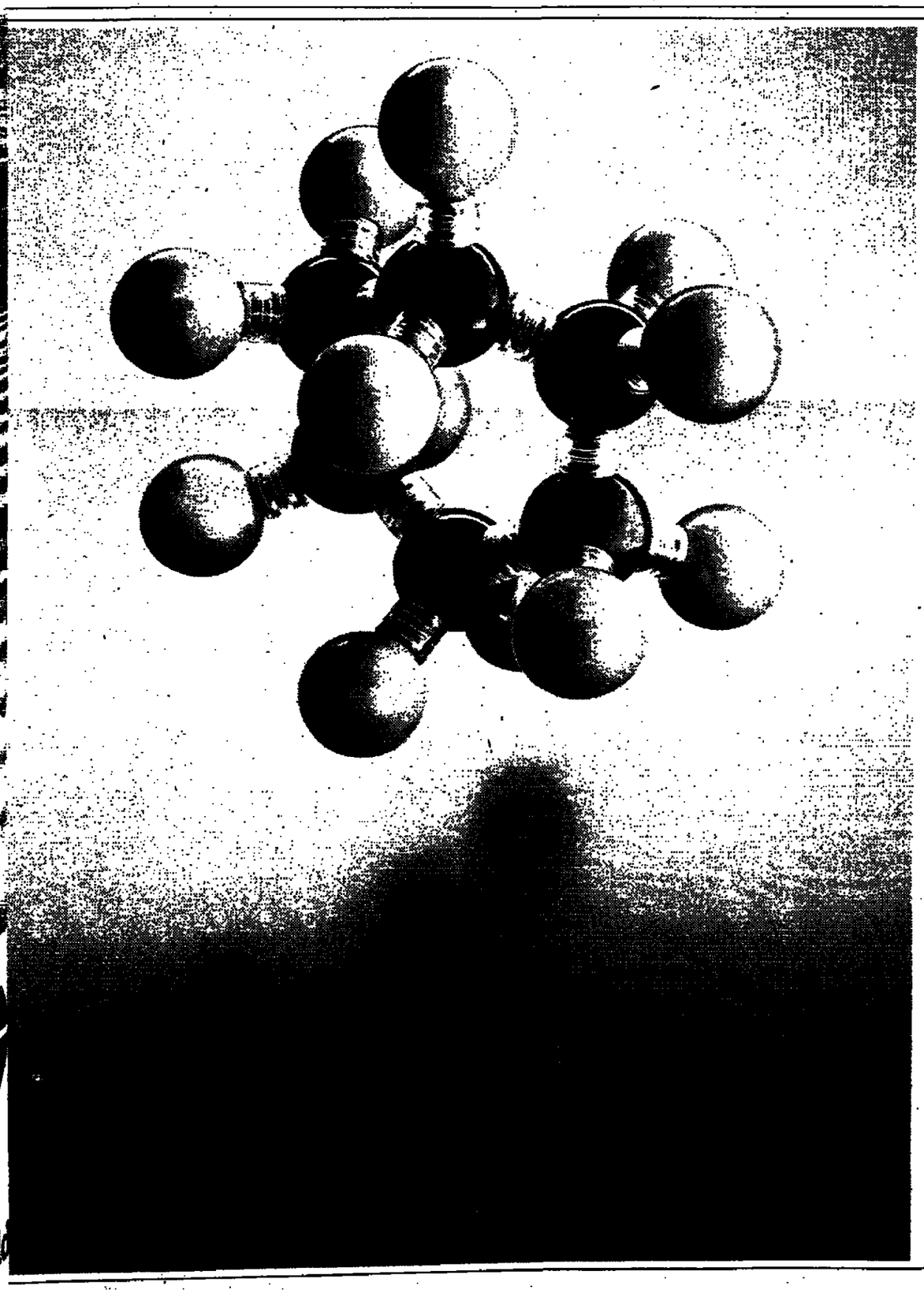
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INTERNATIONAL
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D-Day Plus 35 Years

There could be dispute as to the decisiveness of the Normandy landings in World War II, as compared to, say, Stalingrad, El Alamein or the naval battle of the Philippine Sea. But June 6, 1944, does have a very special meaning for the community of nations around the Atlantic Ocean. For it was a supreme, united effort, and it led, over the beaches and cliffs, through the hedegerows, to victory.

* * *

Thirty-five years later it is still possible to speculate on the meaning of that victory. There have been wars since the Germans surrendered at Rheims and the Japanese on the battleship Missouri — wars costly in lives and in human confidence. Yet it is worth remembering that if one relates D-Day to some critical event in World War I — the turning back of the Germans at the Marne in 1914, for example — there may be cause for cautious optimism.

Thirty-five years after the Allied victory at the Marne would bring the accounting to the fall of 1949. That would include four terrible years of the war that began in 1914, and would reach to a world that was still patching itself together after another, even more awesome conflict, still rebuilding cities pulverized by shells and bombs, still mourning the dead of battlefields, bombardments — *and concentration camps. All the evils that* infuse the world today can hardly add up to the woes that two great wars imposed within a single generation.

World War I saw the rebirth of many nationalities with the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires and the trimming down of Bismarck's Germany. World War II brought, oddly enough, something of a reversal of this process in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, with the advance of the Red Army. But Moscow's empire still bears the seeds of 19th century nationalism — and in Asia and Africa a wealth of nations have won independence as the imperialism of Western Europe shredded away.

* * *

This has caused many tensions, as well as much satisfaction around the globe. The United Nations seems hardly able to bring more drive to cooperation than did the League of Nations, and the fear of another world conflict with the ominous addition of nuclear weapons to the fray, hangs over humanity. But for the 34 years in which that conflict has been avoided and for the many agencies in which people can work together there remains some reason for hope. And for the mindless terror of Nazism, one of the worst wrongs that history has inflicted on mankind, which D-Day did so much to bring down, there is still reason for heartfelt thanks *to the men who stormed ashore in Normandy, 35 years ago today.*

The Case for Decontrol

Very gradually, the process of decontrolling oil prices is beginning. The effects on fuel costs will hardly be perceptible before next year, but the political debate is already reaching full volume. President Carter has made the right choice. But he has left a great many people under the impression that decontrol will necessarily impose tremendous costs on them in order to get only a trivial reduction in oil imports. The case for decontrol is far better than that.

* * *

The purpose of decontrol is to hold down *U.S. consumption and, in cooperation with* other industrial countries, create a little slack in world oil markets. In a slack market, with just a bit more oil for sale than the buyers need, the oil-exporting countries can't keep raising prices or leveling political threats at their customers. The difference between slack and shortage is no more than a couple of percentage points. Changes in U.S. oil imports that look small in absolute terms are, in fact, extremely important in the strategy to recover from OPEC the leverage that, unthinkingly and most unwisely, the industrial nations lost to it in the early 1970s.

As the price of oil goes up, people will find other ways to accomplish the same purposes that oil serves. The greatest inhibition to the wider use of solar energy is simply the low cost of oil. At present prices, it's still cheaper for a lot of homeowners to waste heat than to install storm windows. That's why most of the major conservation and environmental organizations support the decontrol of oil prices.

Nobody knows whether higher prices will bring large new oil discoveries in the United States. But it's perfectly obvious that the system of controls was artificially holding down production. Under decontrol, that perversity has already been largely eliminated.

With decontrol, the price of oil will certainly rise. But doesn't it strike you that, even under the protection of controls, it has been rising fiercely fast? That protection is, in fact, spurious. Because controls have held domestic prices low, Americans have used more than they otherwise would have done, and that in turn has made it much easier for the oil-exporting countries to keep raising the world prices that are now feeding back into the U.S. economy. It is quite possible that Americans are paying higher oil prices today, after eight years of controls, than they would be paying if there had been no controls at all.

* * *

For the future, a stiff tax on oil production can recapture part of this rising cost for the public. If Congress uses the money to cut payroll taxes, as it ought to do, it will both hold down inflation and soften the impact on consumers. The burdens of decontrol can be mitigated by careful public policy. The benefits of decontrol are indispensable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Guns to Ulster

Fresh reports of the State Department's licensing of an earlier shipment of guns to the police in Northern Ireland raise a nice question. The guns were sent through a friendly British government to a duly constituted uniformed police force — the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) — fighting terrorists. Yet the RUC, through not exclusively sectarian, is still widely perceived as an instrument of the Protestant majority. It has acted against Protestant terrorists but its chief adversaries have been terrorists from the Catholic minority. It has recently been indicted by a commission of the British government itself for mistreating terrorist suspects. Should these 3,000 .357 magnum handguns and 500 automatic rifles have been licensed for sale?

* * *

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass., thinks not. He said the other day that *many Irish Americans regard the RUC as an* instrument of repression wielded by the British through their Protestant surrogates, and that selling arms legally to the RUC would undermine the successful effort he and others have made to induce Irish Americans to stop running guns illegally to terrorists of the Irish Republican Army. The new British government responded with prompt and predictable outrage at what it obviously took to be politically motivated interference in a dead serious internal affair. The State Department, as usual, backed the British, stating, "Our people thought [the licensing] was all right. There is a government of Northern Ireland. This is for the police force of Northern Ireland."

* * *

But of course there is not, in the usual sense, "a government of Northern Ireland." Britain suspended self-rule in Ulster and now rules directly. The British can fairly claim that it is an old IRA tactic to combat the RUC, by propaganda as by bullets. The RUC has indeed a thankless task in its anti-terrorist mission, and its losses — 120 men in 10 years — are to be mourned. Questioning the sale of guns to the RUC is a political act. But selling the guns is a political act, too. The answer, if there is one, lies in a British initiative aimed at restoring self-government to Ulster. Until that happens, questions will and should be raised about the U.S. government's support of a British policy that does not yet seem fully committed to that goal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 6, 1904

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia North American commented in an editorial on the extensive, and effective, use of naval mines in the Far Eastern war: "The setting afloat of mines robs naval warfare of much of its heroic appeal. The torpedo boat and the submarine strike in the dark, yet at least they are operated by men who challenge death with every movement. But the mine is an inhuman thing, a contrivance of soulless metal, that drifts blindly beneath the surface of the water and kills its hundreds without the saving grace of heroism or honor."

Fifty Years Ago
June 6, 1929

PARIS — The most practical recent suggestion for traveling from this planet to the moon (Jules Verne discounted) has been offered by a German professor, according to the Societe Astronomique de France, which awarded Herr Oberth its annual international prize of 5,000 francs. According to the donors, the young German professor's suggestion does away with the terrestrial attraction exerted upon a projectile. He does it by increasing the speed of the projectile. Simple. . . isn't it? Of course, there would be the problem of renewing the air within such a projectile.



'Double-Digit, Double Trouble, Let Inflation Boil and Bubble.'

How to Help Bishop Muzorewa

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Now that Bishop Muzorewa is in power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Ian Smith is more or less out, the new prime minister and his government have three high-priority tasks — none of which would be aided by U.S. action to lift economic sanctions.

First, Muzorewa needs to demonstrate some appreciable measure of independence from Smith and the white minority that still holds major Cabinet positions and 28 percent of the seats in Parliament. This won't be easy because the white parliamentary bloc can prevent any constitutional change; and if the government improves currently inferior services (such as medical care and education) to the black majority at the expense of the vastly better services provided for the white minority, whites may begin to abandon the country in greater numbers.

But without a believable show of independence, the Muzorewa government has little hope of accomplishing its second high-priority task — to win over, however gradually, some of the thousands of blacks either fighting in the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces or supporting one of the Patriotic Front parties in their unwillingness to take part in the Muzorewa government. These parties believe that no government arranged by Smith could be anything but a front for continued white dominance; they view Muzorewa himself as a weak and willing tool of Smith.

A Tool

The third necessity for the bishop — making visible progress toward ending the guerrilla war and bringing peace to Zimbabwe Rhodesia — patently depends on the first two. His government has no hope of achieving peace and stability unless the Patriotic Front parties can be brought into some kind of arrangement acceptable to all sides; and that can't be done as long as those parties regard the new government as a tool of the white minority.

If President Carter determines by his June 15 deadline that he should lift sanctions, that would no doubt give the Muzorewa government a boost and probably shore up the staggering Rhodesian economy. But it would not demonstrate the government's independence of white control or attract the Patriotic Front parties to its support; and therefore it would not help bring an end to the war.

It could have the opposite effect. The new government might then appear to have been accepted and propped up by the West without its having done anything to appeal to the Front. Not much would be likelier to cause the Front to prepare itself for a long fight by new calls for help from the Soviet Union, Cuba, East Germany and China.

How could that be in the U.S. interest, let alone that of southern Africa? On the other hand, constructive pressure on the Muzorewa government to move toward its necessary goals might well be brought by the promise of an end to sanctions — perhaps progressively — as progress is demonstrated. The bishop may need as much Western help in combating Smith and the white minority as in fighting the Patriotic Front; but the more he is helped to cope with the former, the better chance he has to deal with the latter.

All that argues against precipitate action by Carter. But he is under severe pressure from influential senators to lift sanctions immediately. Strong public opinion also supports an end to sanctions, despite the fact that the Front parties, whose guerrilla actions finally forced the whites to accede to a form of majority rule, are excluded from the new government; and even though the whites, who for more than a decade resisted majority rule, retain a major share of power.

U.S. opinion also seems heavily impressed with the fact that an election was conducted with relative success, in contrast to the continuing guerrilla activity of the Patriotic Front. The Front and its fighters — not least because of shorthand press coverage — are widely seen here in their worst light as "terrorists" or, more often, as "Marxist terrorists." Since they are almost always called "black Marxist terrorists" as well, many Americans tend to resent them on all three counts — failing to see they are also black nationalists, black anti-colonialists and, in the eyes of much of the world, black freedom fighters.

Compromise?

Some of them surely are Marxists, but no more so than much of the Third World the United States has to deal with; and they could more likely be kept from becoming Soviet or Chinese puppets if the West were to view their nationalist aspirations sympathetically rather than letting Communist nations provide their only support. But a shortsighted U.S. public approves one faction primarily because it was seen to have held an election, however tardily, and rejects another because its adherents are viewed only as "black Marxist terrorists."

This phenomenon is bound to remind U.S. blacks of the racial struggle in the South 20 years ago. In those days, if a white racist sheriff announced he had decided to stop beating blacks over the head with his billy club, whites were sure to urge black "militants" to give up their demonstrations for equal rights. The sheriff had "compromised," hadn't he?

1979, The New York Times.

Carter Stays Nervous

Kennedy's Coyness Vexes Democrats

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If you want to know how nervous the people in Jimmy Carter's camp are about the 1980 political plans of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., consider this small but revealing incident. Last week, photostatic copies of a note from Kennedy to Carter inviting the president to speak at the Oct. 19 dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, were being passed around the White House.

The invitation (which Carter has neither accepted nor declined) was being presented to nervous Carterites as evidence that Kennedy really is not as hostile to their boss as press and public speculation would suggest. If Kennedy intends to run against the president, the insiders told each other, he certainly would not invite him to speak in late October at an event of such importance to the Kennedy family and its devoted followers.

Well, would he? Perhaps not. But the custom of inviting the incumbent president to dedicate the repository of a predecessor's papers is so well established that Lyndon B. Johnson asked Richard M. Nixon to do the honors at the LBJ Library in Austin — a thought that may chill any reassurance Carter's people derive from the Kennedy letter.

But it is not just the workers in the White House who are increasingly anxious to know what Kennedy will do next year. Their nervousness may give Kennedy a certain private pleasure. What cannot please him, however, is the growing impatience and aggravation of heavyweight political pros, who are frustrated by the senator's coyness in answering their questions about his intentions.

These are people with long-term influence in the Democratic Party who have been close to Kennedy and his family for years. They share his outlook on major issues and look forward to the time that he might be president.

Most of them would enlist willingly if Kennedy announced his candidacy tomorrow. But if Kennedy stays out, they would be for Carter against California Gov. Jerry Brown and against anyone the Republicans nominate for president.

What vexes them greatly — as they have begun to tell Kennedy — is his unwillingness to go beyond his ritualistic statement that he "expects" Carter to be nominated and "expects" to support him.

They do not understand Kennedy's refusal to take effective action to halt the unauthorized "draft Kennedy" movements bubbling around the country.

To these pros, it is unthinkable that Kennedy would actually run for president under the auspices of the mavericks who are now doing the organizing on his behalf. But they have been looking in vain for a clear signal from Kennedy, either telling them to get in and run these efforts themselves or to join Carter in combating them.

Prod

Douglas Fraser, the president of the United Auto Workers, in a statement designed to prod Kennedy into a decision, told interviewers in Detroit he would have no part in a draft-Kennedy movement unless and until Kennedy makes his plans clear.

Alexander Barrkan, the director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, has told friends he is ready to halt his regular visits with Kennedy because "I can't get the answer I need."

These are important allies — for 1980 or 1984 — Kennedy can ignore with only up to a point. Some of his friends think he has already trespassed on their tolerance of his coyness.

A nationally prominent Democrat from Massachusetts, after checking with other long-time Kennedy lieutenants and finding that none of them had been signaled whether Kennedy wanted them to "stay loose" or not, paid a call recently on the senator.

As he tells the story, he used the blunt language appropriate to old friends in warning Kennedy that he was running out of time for coy tactics. "People who have been with your family for years are trying you at your word," he told the senator, "while a lot of guys who have no such claim on your loyalty are going ahead like you've given them the wink to get things started. If you turn around and run, you're going to make bleep-bleeps out of people who don't deserve that treatment from you."

Kennedy's only reply, the man says, was to reiterate what he had said publicly about intending to support Carter. But in the very next breath, Kennedy reportedly asked his visitor: "Are you sure Carter is going to run? Do you think he can win?"

That kind of coyness is beginning to exhaust the patience of Democrats outside the White House as much as it worries the Carter circle.

1979, The Washington Post.

Economic Double-Think

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Shortly before four in the afternoon last Friday in a mimeographed statement virtually guaranteed to go unnoticed, the White House announced the designation of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal as the "administration's chief economic spokesman." Two days later Mr. Blumenthal went on national television and justified the modesty of the announcement.

His performance made it plain that public confusion about the administration's economic policy does not spring chiefly from double-talk by a multitude of spokesmen. It derives mainly from double-think by the president.

In his appearance on the CBS program "Face the Nation," Blumenthal stressed the two major features of the president's double-think. First he said that the administration would "succeed in the long battle against inflation."

Mild Slowdown

Second, he insisted that he saw only a mild slowdown in economic growth ahead. "There is absolutely nothing in the statistics," he said, "that indicates that we are in for a major recession of any kind."

It is barely possible that the present slowdown will last just long enough and cut just deep enough to take the steam out of inflation without spilling over into serious recession. In other words, the administration may luck out. Giving more authority to Blumenthal, with his belief in dealing with inflation over a long period of time by a wide variety of gradual methods, may even advance the luck a little.

But apart from luck, the administration does not have a lot going for it in the battle against inflation. The cost of living has recently been going through the roof — up 13.2 percent over the first four months of this year. So it has to come down a lot before an acceptable level is reached.

Moreover, there is an enormous built-in momentum — an inertial force — behind the spate of price rises. Labor contracts have been averaging wage increases of over 8 percent annually with some ranging over 10 percent. Costs are driven up by the same amount. In the effort to maintain profit margins, companies inevitably raise prices. In other words, there is a strong wage-price cycle at work.

Energy

In addition, there have recently been rapid rises in the prices of goods that have become, for one reason or another, relatively scarce. Energy is the prime example. Food is another case in point. Housing still a third. The recent increases are already showing up in the cost-of-living indices, and they are going to be working their way through the whole system for months to come.

No doubt the present slowdown will ease some of the inertial momentum for inflation. Demand will decline some. Unemployment, especially given the weak bounce-back in last month's numbers, will probably rise, and unions will come under pressure to settle for smaller wage increases. The most dramatic rises in costs of energy, food and housing are bound to slack off.

The easing off in general demand, however, is almost certain to be slight. As Blumenthal pointed out, business now has ambitious plans for capital investment. Even if a recession — that is to say, two successive quarters of negative growth — materializes, business investment will probably come on-stream to bring about an early recovery.

But a short and shallow recession, which is the most likely on present readings, cannot make much of a dent in inflation. Labor markets tend to be sticky, and for reasons not entirely clear, it takes a huge slowdown in total growth to bring down the inflation rate by a fraction. There is, by Secretary Blumenthal's own account, a basic contradiction in the administration's economic forecast. His expectation of a slowdown is in conflict with his expectation that inflation can be brought under control.

To round out the bleak picture, Blumenthal repeated the president's pledge that there would be dramatic political moves — notably a far more stringent program of controlling wages and prices, initiated by a temporary freeze. (Ignoring Britain's experience over the past three years, and the experience of the United States after the Nixon freeze of 1971, Blumenthal repeated the canard that direct controls "never did any good."

So the administration now faces a raging inflation with only its weakest of weapons. The president has no stomach for a steep recession. He is unwilling, and probably unable, to mount the kind of controls Richard Nixon put into effect back in 1971. Inevitably, accordingly, people who peer hard into the future see ahead more inflation.

1979, Field Enterprises, Inc.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Defense Questions

Those whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad. The story "Pentagon Plans Star Guides" (IHT, May 29) would seem to prove that contention for the following reasons:

- The planned 24 targeting satellites could be used by any major "enemy" power to target their missiles on U.S. installations or cities. Or, if they wished, they could jam the transmissions from these satellites, or destroy them with little difficulty.
- An alternative navigational and targeting system already exists that requires no external reference point and that achieves far greater targeting precision than 30 feet. It is inexpensive, interference-proof, and requires no space hardware. It requires only a good microprocessor. Top navigation and ballistic specialists in most parts of the technologically developed world are aware of this solution.

So why this new and expensive boondoggle? It is obsolete even while in its first planning stages. It would cost U.S. taxpayers billions. Are U.S. military planners and intelligence specialists that ignorant?

A. ARNOLD.
London.

On Living Abroad

Jane Friedman's articles (IHT, May 22)about overseas Americans going home no doubt show a current trend resulting from new financial pressures — but somehow they leave a misleading impression as to what most long-term residents abroad are thinking.

I cannot prove it, but I am confident nine out of 10 — who are not the rotating multinational executives — have no intention of rushing off to live in the United States.

Americans abroad will not abruptly cast aside the richness and variety of life in Europe and elsewhere or the attractiveness of Paris and other communities especially when contrasted with the general decline of so many U.S. cities. They enjoy the pattern of their life here where they have their friends, their work and the know-how to cope with both the serious and frivolous aspects of living.

Money is very important to most of us and we should do more to obtain fair treatment, but within limits it is not the decisive factor for everyone.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

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Striking Similarities

Indonesians Are Asking: Could Iran Happen Here?

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA, Indonesia (NYT) — Indonesia's internal-security chief, Gen. Sudomo, called a meeting of provincial governors and mayors of major cities here recently to warn them of the threat that the example of the Iranian revolution posed to this country, according to a well-informed general.

And the editor of a daily newspaper said that the authorities who "guide" editors on what not to publish had cautioned them not to overplay accounts of the rising that overthrew the shah's regime, and particularly not to emphasize the role played by Iranian students.

Under the military-dominated government of President Suharto, political currents that go counter to the regime established 14 years ago tend to run below the surface and are sensed more than seen. No anti-government demonstrations have occurred since early last year, the period preceding the election of former Gen. Suharto to a third five-year term; but Indonesians and foreign political observers share Adm. Sudomo's perception that events like those in Iran could happen here.

Governed by Military

The similarities in the Iranian and Indonesian situations are striking enough to make understandable the government's concern and the interest that events in Iran have sparked here. Indonesia is a large, underdeveloped country that derives most of its revenue from the export of petroleum. It is governed largely by the military, and its near-absolute ruler is considered to be remote from the people and tolerant of widespread corruption by a favored elite that is believed to flow unusually forward from his family members.

Significant political groups consider themselves excluded from the political process, and many political opponents are imprisoned or living under restrictions and surveillance. University students are dissatisfied with army-administered political restrictions and are painfully aware of a great gap between the rich few and the many poor, between a capital city marked by conspicuous consumption and an impoverished countryside.

Indonesia, like Iran, is predominantly Moslem. About 90 percent of the population of 140 million subscribes at least nominally to Islam. But perhaps half, particularly in Java, the most populous island of the archipelago, dilute this faith with accretions of earlier traditional beliefs.

Observant Moslems have always been an important political force, and the army considers itself the "man in the middle," guarding against attempts by Communists on the left and Moslem fundamentalists on the right to seize power and transform Indonesia into a Marxist or an Islamic state. The Communists, decimated after a coup attempt in 1965, are outlawed and their old leaders have been killed or imprisoned. Moslem parties have been suppressed, and the only one now represented in the impotent Parliament is considered weak.

Frustrated in political expression, many Indonesians have sublimated their political drive into less risky activities. But among young people in particular, according to Moslem leaders and less partial observers interviewed during an 11-day visit, there is a significant revival of interest in Islam.

"Young people do not talk about an Islamic state but are interested in Islamic values," a scholar said. "We are witnessing a moral backlash against perceived immorality, materialism, corruption and greed that seem to come with modernization. Communism has ceased to be an attractive alternative, and people are turning to religion."

"The revival elsewhere is felt here," a political writer said. "There is an undercurrent of innate militancy. Never before has there been such an influx from abroad of good and bad. Western culture, multinationals and consumerism in this country, which is not ripe for it. There is corruption on a grand scale. There are not enough jobs for university graduates to fulfill their demands.

"They want to find the black sheep. They find it in Westernization, modernization. In self-defense, they fall back on something familiar. Ten to fifteen years of silent, low-key work by a new type of Moslem leader, more flexible but still consistent with Islamic principles, are bearing fruit."

The visible result is a marked rise in attendance at mosques by young people. A recent survey showed that of the approximately 7,000 students at the Bandung Technological Institute, Indonesia's elite and most activist university, about 4,000 said they prayed the requisite five times daily.

More indicative, perhaps, of the potential mass appeal of Islam, the writer said, are the popular entertainers who are making a public show of their adherence to Islam. A number of prominent pop-music groups are singing songs of an evangelical nature, and film stars have publicized the fact that they have made a pilgrimage to Mecca.



United Press International

DOG GONE — The latest thing in pristine streets is the Invisible Dog, purveyed singly or by the litter to singularly litter-conscious New Yorkers. For a mere $1.99 each, people can buy phantom mutts that are, as the sign waggishly suggests, friendly, housebroken and guaranteed invisible.

Indian, 35, Acquitted in Murders, Dies Jogging in Oklahoma Prison

MCALESTER, Okla., June 5 (UPI) — Gene Leroy Hart, 35, a Cherokee indian found not guilty of murdering three Girl Scouts in one of the most sensational trials in Oklahoma history, collapsed and died of a heart attack yesterday while jogging in the state prison compound.

Hart's death ended more than a decade in and out of prison on various rape, kidnapping, burglary and escape charges. He was serving a total of 140 years for the crimes.

Hart was acquitted March 30 of the sex and clubbing murders of three Girl Scouts. Their battered bodies, stuffed in sleeping bags, were found June 13, 1977, at Camp Scott near Hart's hometown of Locust Grove, Okla.

A full-blooded Cherokee, Hart was a hero in his native Locust Grove, where he was a high school football star. His family and friends staunchly supported him during the trial and held chili suppers to raise money for his defense.

Hart only gave one interview since his April 1974 arrest and that was in the middle of his trial for the Camp Scott slayings. During that interview, he said he would have no fear of returning to his hometown after the trial, despite numerous threats on his life.

Partially because of those threats, when he returned to McAlester prison to serve out the remainder of his sentences he spent most on his time on death row where security was the tightest.

Union Calls Strike At N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP) — The photoengravers' union announced a strike at the New York Daily News today after negotiations with the News and The New York Times failed.

A union representative said that picket lines would be established outside the News to test the ability of that newspaper to publish.

As Threat to Food, Health

Pests' Growing Immunity to Toxins Cited

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT) — The number of insect and animal pests that have become immune to pesticides is rising swiftly and poses grave future problems for both health and food production, the United Nations Environment Program warned today.

In its annual report, released to coincide with World Environment Day, the UN unit also contends that the pests' accelerating resistance to toxic chemicals means that traditional methods of control may have to be discarded.

In the report, the agency argues for the first time for the abandonment of total reliance on chemical pesticides in favor of a concept known as integrated pest management, which involves a wide array of chemical and biological approaches to the problem.

Because of the increasing pest hazards, a number of plant and animal scientists have begun to focus much of their research on how animals and plants can acquire immunity to substances that normally would have killed them. Although such resistance has been known since 1911, it began to increase in 1947 as a result of large-scale application of synthetic pesticides.

Selective Survival

Research has determined that resistant strains are a result of selective survival of individual pests possessing genes that confer immunity. Biologists also have discovered the actual mechanisms in the pest that confer the resistance, including development of enzymes that detoxify the pesticide or properties that slow penetration of the poison.

In some cases the researchers found strains in which the animal developed immunity to a wide range of compounds. The multiple resistance magnified the seriousness of the phenomenon, the UN report says.

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, 364 species of insects and mites have developed resistance to pesticides being used against them. Among the crops threatened are cotton and rice — two of the world's principal food and money crops.

In addition, the World Health Organization has reported that many different species of disease-carrying mosquitoes have become immune to DDT and dieldrin. As a result, there has been a dramatic resurgence of malaria epidemics, with some countries showing a 30-fold to 40-fold increase since 1970. Mosquitoes also carry yellow fever, filariasis and dengue.

In addition to mosquitoes, 38 other species, including such disease carriers as houseflies, black flies and fleas, have developed resistance, with the housefly showing the greatest ability to develop immunity from pesticides over the widest geographical area.

Rapid Increase

In world surveys on arthropod pests — insects and mites — the Food and Agriculture Organization found 182 resistant strains in 1965, 228 in 1968, and 364 in 1977. The surveys also show that 223 agricultural pests, including some that are major threats, have become resistant to nine of the major groups of pesticides.

The rapid increase poses dangers, the Environment Program's report notes, because it indicates that all pests may eventually develop resistance to chemicals. That could seriously undermine the efficiency and economy of pest control on a global scale, damaging food supplies and human health.

Dr. David Pimentel, a Cornell University entomologist, explained that the speed with which most insects reproduce was a major factor in the development of resistance. "You can get a new generation of houseflies in two weeks," he said, adding that genetic changes thus occur in a relatively short period.

In addition to the biochemical, enzymatic and genetic factors, Dr. Pimentel said, body structure and behavior play a role in adaptability to toxic substances. For instance, he said, a certain species of housefly in the southern United States, instead of walking flat-footed as most flies do, has a body structure that enables it to walk on the hairs of its feet. As a result, the flies pick up fewer toxic chemicals than other types and thus survive contact with surface sprays.

The UN report notes that when an insecticide, such as DDT, has become ineffective, it has been the custom to switch to a stronger poison like malathion. But such actions have brought additional problems, since most substitutes are much more toxic and costly. India's malaria control program, for example, consumes nearly 60 percent of India's health budget.

India Heat Wave Spreads

NEW DELHI, June 5 (AP) — India's six-week-old heat wave has spread to West Bengal and other eastern states, creating a severe drought and bringing the death toll to 199, according to reports here today. Temperatures reached 43 C (109 F) in Calcutta, where 17 deaths have been ascribed to the heat in recent days.

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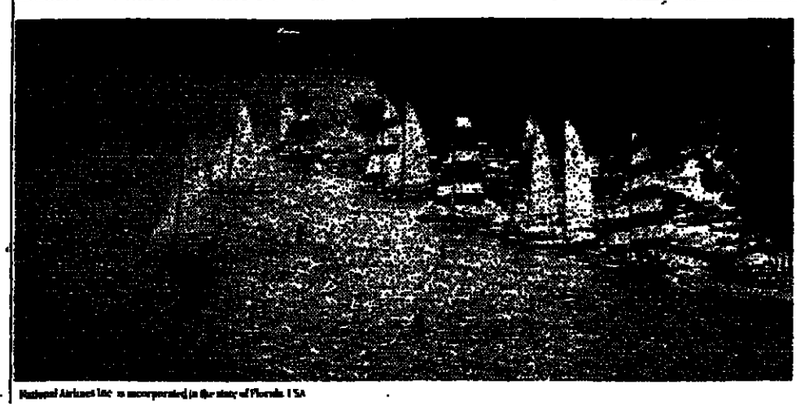
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Dance in Monte Carlo

Roland Petit, Zizi Jeanmaire at Bat

By David Stevens

MONTE CARLO (IHT) — Roland Petit is back on home ground with "La Chauve-Souris," which has just been given its world premiere here as part of the Monte Carlo Opera's centennial season. It is a vehicle tailor-made for Zizi Jeanmaire's exuberant charms, a ballet with one foot in operetta and the other in cabaret.

Petit has borrowed the indestructible music of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat), for the occasion, as well as the central notion of its plot — the wife who disguises herself to recapture the love of her errant husband.

Petit uses the bat of the title as a symbol for the husband's playboy tendencies. Johann and Bella are a bourgeois couple surrounded by kids, but when they have retired for the night, she is astounded to see him metamorphose and sail into the flies, against a backdrop of a bird's-eye view of Vienna. Ulrich, a family friend vaguely analogous to the operetta's Dr. Falke, masterminds Bella's appearance in disguise in Johann's nocturnal haunts, and eventually he supplies the scissors with which Bella clips Johann's wings. Order returns to the household and everything ends with a waltz ensemble.

The transformation that counts, of course, is not that of Johann from Viennese burgher into Batman of the Danube, but of Zizi Jeanmaire from impersonating a hausfrau into the masked mystery woman and finally the gypsy star of a night-club divertissement. Petit gives her enough dancing to remind viewers that Zizi began in the ballet school of the Paris Opera, and she handles it with style, but when the real Zizi Jeanmaire stands up it is with the assurance of the erstwhile Casino de Paris star, a mixture of gamin and femme fatale.

Denys Ganio danced the airborne husband with masklike inscrutibility, and Luigi Bonino was the sly family friend, with fleet choreography that Petit might have modeled on his own style. The entire Ballets de Marseille peopled the stage energetically in the ensemble numbers.

The "Fledermaus" score, arranged and orchestrated by Douglas Gamley, kept things musically buoyant, although it was sometimes disconcerting to encounter old friends performing new duties — such as the "Bruederlein, Schwesterlein" ensemble serving for a pas de deux. Giulio Coltellacci's sets and Franca Squarciapino's costumes were efficient and colorful. Guenther Neuhold conducted and the Monte Carlo Orchestra played, usually with more pep than precision.

All in all, it was an agreeably frothy entertainment, to be cherished mainly for bringing Jeanmaire back to the stage — after an extended absence because of a foot injury. It should prove to be a successful year-end show when it comes to the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris at Christmas.

The main event was preceded by "Le Spectre de la Rose," commemorating the first performance of this Fokine ballet in this theater on April 19, 1911, by Nijinsky and Karsavina. Serge Lifar supervised this revival, but the observance was largely perfunctory. Evelyne Desutter was appealing as the young girl, but Peter Schaufuss, while he danced strongly, gave no hint of what might have made Nijinsky so exciting as the Rose.



J.V. Mireo

Zizi Jeanmaire, Denys Ganio.

On the Arts Agenda

GENEVA — The Grand Theatre will close its season with a new production of Wagner's "Tannhaeuser," conducted by Jesus Lopez-Cobos and staged by Jean-Claude Riber, with sets and costumes by Andreas Reinhardt, and choreography by Peter Van Dyk. Richard Cassilly sings the title part, with Eva Marton as Elisabeth, Eva Randova as Venus, Bernd Weikl as Wolfram and Hans Sotin as the Landgraf Hermann. Performances will be June 11, 13, 15, 17 and 23.

* * *

PARIS — Dennis Russell Davies will conduct the Ensemble InterContemporain June 7 and 8 at the Centre Pompidou in a program that includes Elliott Carter's Double Concerto for piano and harpsichord, the Alain Planes and Francois-Joel Thiollier as soloists; "Eclipse" by Alain Gaussin, a work commissioned by the EIC; Michel Decoust's "Iambe" and the French premiere of Roberto Gerhard's "Hymnody."

* * *

PARIS — Steve Lacy, the soprano saxophonist, is presenting a 10-year retrospective of jazz in three concerts June 7, 8 and 9 at the American Center for Students and Artists (261 Boulevard Raspail) in Paris. The first concert is devoted to solos and duos with Steve Potts; the second will be for quintet with Lacy, Potts, Irene Aebi, Kent Carter and Oliver Johnson, and the third will be a ballet, "Garden Variety," with Harry Sheppard and 10 musicians.

Poetry

On the Road With A. Ginsberg, 53

By Galina Vromen

PARIS (IHT) — If there were too many people in too small a space, no one cared much. There were the young and the curious, who wanted to see what this Allen Ginsberg — this 53-year-old Beat poet — was all about, and those who knew or admired him way back when he first published "Howl" and "Kaddish" and seemed the pied piper of revolutions that never quite happened.

He was the star attraction of Polyphonix, a three-evening series of poetry readings in English, French and Spanish that attracted about 500 people each night to the American Center for Students and Artists.

Beardless and wearing a tie, poet Peter Orlovsky and guitarist Steven Taylor at his side, he chanted his interpretation of an Australian aborigine poem, accompanying himself on aborigine song sticks. ("Only a man with four sticks can cross the Simpson desert . . . One raindrop begins the universe, when the rain drop dries, worlds come to their end . . .") His repertoire — sung in his nasal Newark-bred voice and with a harmonium — ranged from William Blake's "The Tiger" to "Everyone's Born Just a Little Bit Gay.

"Now will *everyone* who's *not* a poet, an actor or a hom-o-sexual *please* get off the stage," yelled Ted Joans into the microphone, trying to clear the stage after Ginsberg's performance. Earlier in the evening Joans had vowed in a poem that he would "sell all those overpriced fleas in all those overpriced flea *markets . . . I shall sell Paris* . . . I shall sell you the Seine if you're insane enough to drink it . . . I shall sell Paris . . ."

On tour through Europe, Ginsberg was as much the attraction as the excuse for about 35 poets to read their works. Not one for stealing the show, he explained in a conversation with Jean-Jacques Lebel (the first translator into French of his works and organizer of Polyphonix), which appeared in Le Monde:

"The main influence of the Beat Generation . . . has nothing to do with politics . . . revolution . . . long hair . . . madness . . . The most important thing was tenderness, friendship, love among poets."

That seemed very much the attitude of the audience during more than five hours of performance each night that ranged from the obscure to the astute, from the fantastical to the funny and angry. French poet Bernard Heidsieck gave an excited, breathy reading of a list French politicians from the Third Republic to the present, with echoes and incoherent commentary piped over the sound system as he advanced under a spotlight into the auditorium, throwing bits of white paper at the audience.

The syllabic gymnastics of Francois Dufrene of *nonsense lines*, puns and vowel sounds that revelled in themselves, ("macaronique harmonique karma . . . au Lido . . . au lit, do do"), followed by flutist Robert Dick, seemed to break down the barriers between language and music.

So too, the barrier between past and present. If there were references to the past, to other readings, to times before the Beat Generation was beat, there was also a distinct lack of nostalgia. "He's okay, I enjoy him," said one young spectator of Allen Ginsberg. "But he's not a leader or anything any more, he doesn't have anything to say to me, he's just a guy reading a poem and singing."

Allen Ginsberg's tour with Peter Orlovsky and Steven Taylor continues June 9 at the Cambridge Poetry Festival; June 10 at the Roundhouse in London; June 12 at the Milkway in Amsterdam; June 13-15 in Rotterdam and June 16 at the Curtis Auditorium in Newcastle.

Films in Paris

'From Hell to Victory' Is Winner in Title Only

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 5 (IHT) — The Civil War inspired "The Birth of a Nation," "Gone With the Wind" and Buster Keaton's "The General," and World War I provided the background of many memorable motion pictures.

In contrast, World War II has been singularly remiss in dispensing satisfactory screen fare in its wake, disgorging a greater flood of abysmal movie slush than have all the wars collectively going back to those of Sparta.

High Explosives

In "From Hell to Victory" — the film's destination would be more accurately described were the poles of its title reversed — the subject is once more depressingly mauled. This French-Italian-Spanish production (at the Mercury and the Studio Jean Cocteau in English) is loaded with high explosives and fires off enough ammunition to win the Battle of the Bulge, but its screenplay sets before us the stale leftovers from countless similar boom-boom exhibits.

It opens with a quintet of young men of various nationalities indulging in boating competitions on the Seine during the summer of 1939. A fraternal comradeship binds them and when war is declared — war is inevitably declared when a scenarist doesn't know what to do next — they swear everlasting brotherhood and promise themselves a reunion on their favorite river bistro, come what may.

Casting Switches

What comes may be easily anticipated. The German boards the last train for Berlin and before long is a Wehrmacht officer invading France; the Frenchman enlists in the Resistance after his country's fall; the Englishman experiences the Dunkirk debacle, and the two Yanks don uniforms.

Horst Bucholz is the Nazi warrior; Capucine is an elegant chatelaine who is executed for sheltering maquis members, and Sam Wanamaker is an ailing war correspondent. Due to the multiple nationalities involved there has been an odd casting shift. American George Hamilton impersonates a Frenchman and the Frenchman, Jean-Pierre Cassel an Englishman.

One Hank Milestone has staged the chowder. Is he a relative of Lewis Milestone, the director of "All Quiet on the Western Front"? The two films betray no family resemblance. "From Hell to Victory" is just another routine turkey.

* * *

"The Boys from Brazil" (at the Paramount Odeon, the Publicis Matignon and the City Triomphe in English) is a melodrama of World War II's aftermath, concerning the search for escaped Nazi bigwigs who are bent on perpetuating their breeding experiments in hope of a comeback. The headquarters of these fiends is in Latin America, but their spies and executioners are everywhere.

Laurence Olivier, the sadistic concentration camp dentist in "Marathon Man," is here assigned to portray a shaky old Viennese investigator who is still trying to find war criminals and bring them to justice. He has lost the interest, respect and financial support of his quondam backers and has been written off as a senile crank. In his dotage he happens on a clue and inaugurates another hunt.

The archvillain is the black-mustached Gregory Peck as a devilish scientist who speaks with Dutch-comic accent, as do — to grotesque effect — Olivier, James Mason and Uta Hagen, who enacts an imprisoned hex of an extermination camp. Franklin Schaffner has inserted an exciting chase or two in his directing, but the characters are familiar robots and their stilted palaver is recited in beery tones.

Dance in Dublin

Orpheus Rock-Ballet at the Abbey

By Noel Goodwin

DUBLIN (IHT) — What is it like to lose somebody you love? This is the basic question the Israeli-born choreographer, Domy Reiter-Soffer, has sought to answer in "Timetrip Orpheus," a rock-ballet on the classic legend premiered by the Irish Ballet Company at the Abbey Theatre as part of a four-in-one program which continues this week.

Ninth Ballet

It is the choreographer's ninth ballet for the company, now entering its sixth year as Ireland's national company under Joan Denise Moriarty as artistic director, and with the versatile Reiter-Soffer, now 35, as artistic adviser. He has also worked successfully for American Ballet Theater, as well as for companies in Britain and Israel.

A painter and composer too, Reiter-Soffer has drawn on the second of these talents in collaboration with three other composers to create a taped score for the ballet that ranges from disco-rock to sophisticated electronics and dramatic sound effects. It makes an instant appeal to young audiences in particular, but such a mix has the disadvantage of merely illustrating the subject rather than illuminating it.

This is unusual for the choreographer who in other works has developed a distinctive style derived from both classical ballet and modern dance techniques, using music of proven character and consistency, often treating familiar stories and subjects in an original and exciting way, including Henry James, Lorca and the Phaedra myth.

His approach to Orpheus is too glib in its images to engage our sympathies for the tragedy, or to explore the depth of human emotion it contains, and this shallowness of impact is compounded by designs that are equally untypical of Patrick Murray, who is normally one of the most imaginative and stylish of today's theater designers.

Here he sends Orpheus on his trip in search of Euridice by way of a gang of Hell's Angels in boots, caps and vestigial uniforms; a Persephone who joins them brandishing a whip; a Tiresias who represents the comforts of organized religion, and a many-breasted Artemis whose function seems more lactic than galactic.

Hell's Angels

The choreography alternates between a stylized disco-dancing and white-clad heavenly angels in point-shoes, and equally between Orpheus and Euridice enraptured in the former style, but alienated in classical technique when it is necessary for Orpheus to avoid looking at her. Richard Collins and Kathleen McInerney lead the dancers and bring clearly drawn character to their roles. But the question the ballet poses — "What is it like to lose somebody you love?" — is not answered by what it shows.

Besides "Billy the Music," one of Miss Moriarty's popular Irish folk ballets, the Dublin program has two other new works of slighter stature: "Brandenburg," another romp to Bach by the prolific U.S. choreographer Charles Czarny, and "Study for Nine" by Michel de Lutry, the Swiss director of the ballet conservatory in Munich.

The last uses the "Symphonic Variations" by Cesar Franck, music which furnished Ashton with one of his greatest ballets, and which is correspondingly handicapped by relating it to choreography of lesser stature, but among the nine dancers involved, McInerney again and a French newcomer to the company, Christine Crucias, emerged with distinction.

Opera

Verdi Fares Poorly on TV

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 5 (IHT) — BBC-TV's "Opera Month" in April brought many complaints that 32 hours of telecast opera in 29 days had included not a single production from one of Britain's major houses.

If the consolation offered by last night's live telecast of Verdi's "Luisa Miller" from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, proved to be slight, the fault lay not with the production, which was excellent on stage, and tolerably photographed, but with the choice of the opera.

"Luisa Miller" is a singers' opera, and this revival of Filippo Sanjust's production of last June has good ones, as good, indeed, as can be heard today in any opera house: Katia Ricciarelli, Placido Domingo, Renato Bruson, Elizabeth Connell, Richard Van Allan and Gwynne Howell, with Lorin Maazel presiding in the pit.

But as everyone knows who has had anything to do with television, the medium is a severe critic, magnifying fault as well as virtue and sometimes fault at the expense of virtue.

That "Luisa Miller" is one of the least familiar of Verdi's operas is the fault of an appalling adaptation of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe." In an opera house one can ignore the ghastly libretto and enjoy the singing of Verdi's melodies. But not on TV.

Not with the camera right there on stage microscopically exposing the theatrical fustian, and least of all with subtitles constantly reminding you that the singers are mouthing such literary treasures as "words cannot express my love, even death cannot chill it" or "turn your sword on me and I'll forgive you as I die" or "even heaven without you would be hell for me."

Things might have been better had the subtitles been scrubbed, or had Brian Large kept his cameras at a respectful distance. But television directors will insist on getting right to the heart of the matter, and with an opera such as "Luisa Miller" that is precisely the region to avoid.

THREE COUNTRIES AND TWO GREAT HOTEL GROUPS HAVE CUT THE COST OF "WISH YOU WERE HERE."

An American businessman reads the bill presented to him by a polite cashier in a typical European hotel. What's this? An entry for the equivalent of fifty dollars for a phone call to Chicago? Couldn't have talked that long! *Oui, monsieur,* or *ja, mein Herr,* says the cashier, the bill is correct. Twenty dollars to the telephone authorities, thirty for the hotel!

Teleplan

Teleplan identifies hotels that have agreed to limit telephone surcharges to reasonable amounts. Though the European practice of adding something extra to international phone calls will not be totally eliminated, Teleplan hotels agree to state clearly what amount or percentage they're tacking on. And there's always a top limit.

On St. Patrick's Day of 1976, the Irish Hotel Federation lowered surcharges for all overseas calls, with collect and credit card calls surcharged only 50pence.

Israel followed a few weeks later. Teleplan applies alike to the great King David Hotel in Jerusalem and the tiniest inn on the edge of a Galilean kibbutz.

Portugal. The establishment of Teleplan here was the first on the European continent. Portugal's lovely hotels and inns became even more popular with budget-conscious American travelers.

thf

Trust Houses Forte, the largest hotel group in the United Kingdom, has Teleplan for its 260 hotels there, including such great London hotels as Grosvenor House and Brown's.

Hilton International

The best travel news of 1978 came from Hilton International, bringing Teleplan to its hotels worldwide, including Germany, France and Switzerland—countries known for high surcharges.

Teleplan is the low-cost way to call home from overseas hotels. Until it's universal, travelers can protect themselves with these techniques: Dial a *short* call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard. Ask your home or office to dial you right back. The surcharge on your *short* call will be low, and you pay for the call-back with dollars on your own phone bill. Also, credit card and collect calling is usually possible,* and with minimum surcharges. No surcharge is added to calls made from European post offices or other telephone centers.

But only Teleplan is the long-range solution to the surcharge problem.

*No credit card calls from Germany or Portugal.

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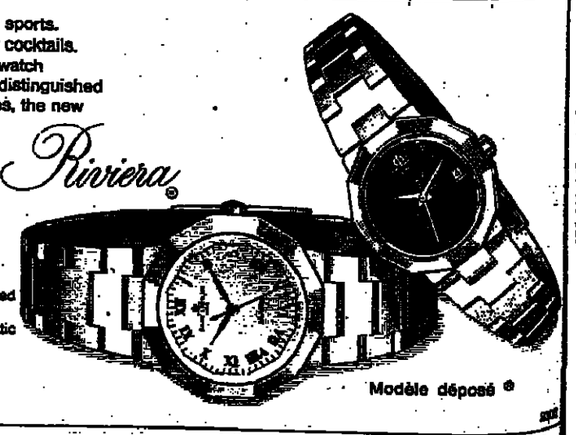


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Modèle déposé

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U.S. Repays Swap Debts

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP-DJ) — U.S. monetary authorities, taking advantage of the dollar's recent strength, bought huge amounts of foreign currencies during February, March and April to repay the nation's massive "swap" debts to foreign central banks and to add significantly to U.S. holdings, Federal Reserve officials said yesterday.

They said that during the three months, the Fed and Treasury repaid about $6.13 billion in foreign currencies, eliminating all debt under the swap network, which is a series of short-term, reciprocal credit lines between major central banks. The borrowed funds are used to counter turbulence in foreign-exchange markets. This marked the first time in nearly 10 years that the Fed had no debt under the swap network.

In addition to the repayments, the Fed and Treasury increased their holdings of Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and yen by nearly $1.09 billion to almost $6.29 billion as of April 30, the Fed officials said. During the February-April period, the dollar rose 10 percent in value against the yen and 1 percent against the mark and Swiss franc.

Late last year, U.S. authorities sold huge sums of foreign currencies in an effort to bolster the sagging dollar.

'We're Delighted'

"What we've seen over this three-month period that we are reporting on is almost the exact reversal of what was happening in the last half of 1978," Alan Holmes, executive vice president of the New York Fed branch, said, adding "we're rather delighted to see it happen."

Mr. Holmes made no specific forecasts on the dollar's movement, but said all available evidence indicates that President Carter's large-scale dollar defense program, announced last Nov.1, has worked well so far. Foreign-exchange markets since then have had a "less specululative" tone, he added.

Scott Pardee, a senior vice president of the New York Fed, reiterated that U.S. authorities do not have any specific target rate for the dollar against other currencies. During the February-April quarter, U.S. authorities were "moderating the rise of the dollar" rather than trying to peg it to any specific rates, he said, adding "what we've been doing is dampening the swings.

Early in the three-month period, the Fed and Treasury sold a total of $656 million of DM, Swiss francs and yen to support the dollar, according to the Fed spokesmen. During the two previous quarters, U.S. authorities sold a total of about $9.36 billion of foreign currencies. In the August-October quarter, U.S. authorities sold about $2.5 billion of DM and Swiss francs. And in the November-January period, they sold a quarterly record $6.86 billion of DM, Swiss francs and yen to bolster the dollar.

Intervention Up Overall

Overall, gross intervention in foreign-exchange markets during the February-April quarter by major central banks soared to a record $38 billion, up from the previous record $33.1 billion in the November-January quarter, the Fed officials said.

Fed repayments in the February-April quarter totaled about $4.98 billion. The Fed repaid $4.36 billion in DM to the Bundesbank, including $145.5 million in DM drawn on a swap line early in the quarter. The Fed repaid $487.1 million in Swiss francs to the Swiss National Bank, including $40.4 million in recent swap credits. In addition, the Fed repaid $139.3 million in Swiss francs, liquidating its pre-August, 1971 swap debt.

The Treasury repaid more than $1.14 billion during the latest quarter. Its exchange stabilization fund repaid $613.3 million in DM drawn in the previous quarter on a separate swap line between the Treasury and the Bundesbank. The U.S. agency also repaid $531.2 million in Swiss franc-denominated securities to the Swiss central bank, eliminating its pre-August 1971 debt. The payments to the Swiss were made in accordance with an agreement announced in October, 1976 to pay the debt over three years.

But With Higher Quotas

U.S. Said Extending Steel-Import Curbs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT) — The White House, under intense domestic industry pressure, is expected to announce this week an extension of restraints on specialty steel imports initiated in 1976, administration officials reported yesterday.

But, according to the recommendation to President Carter of an interagency trade policy committee headed by Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss, the quotas for both the alloy tool and stainless categories would be substantially enlarged to appease the almost certain rancor of the European Economic Community.

Some officials expect the president to announce his decision Thursday when he meets a delegation of congressional members of the steel caucus led by Sen. John Heinz 3d, R-Pa., and Rep. Joseph M. Gaydos, D-Pa. But the announcement may be deferred until Friday.

The quotas, which were put into effect despite strong protests from the Common Market, will expire automatically June 13 if Mr. Carter does not act.

The expected extension comes as the administration is preparing to submit to Congress a bill implementing a new trade-liberalization pact worked out in five years of negotiations in Geneva. Common Market representatives have warned that extension of the quotas could upset the equilibrium in the trade agreement, which represents a balance of concessions from all major trading countries.

In making a final determination, Mr. Carter has to weigh both probable reactions of trading partners and effects on U.S. price levels on the one hand against the health of the domestic industry, jobs and domestic political repercussions on the other. The specialty steel industry employs 65,000 of the nation's 500,000 unionized steelworkers.

More than one-third of the Senate, including the majority leader, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., have supported a three-year extension.

In the interagency deliberations, the Commerce and Labor Departments initially sought a three-year extension, while the Treasury, State Department and the Mr. Strauss' office urged a six-month extension.

The options paper that went to the White House, officials said, urged a six-month extension but then also offered 18 months and three years as alternatives. All recommendations are tied to significant increases in quota levels.

A letter signed by 25 senators has just been sent to the White House arguing that renewal of the quotas is necessary because of a 40 percent expansion of world specialty steel capacity over the last three years, which would mean "dramatic increases in imports if restraints are removed."

Imports Off Sharply

NEW YORK, June 5 (Reuters) — U.S. steel imports dropped 2.2 percent in April from March to 1.07 million tons and plunged 50.7 percent from April, 1978, the American Institute for Imported Steel reported today.

U.S. Inflation Spiral Oiled

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — The rising cost of oil likely will add at least 1.5 percentage points to the U.S. inflation rate this year, which in turn will deepen the expected recession, according to several prominent economists.

Moreover, if actual shortages of gasoline persist until next year, yet another full percentage point could be tacked on to consumer prices and unemployment could rise a half-point, one said.

Oil in tankers now leaving members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the Gulf and Africa will cost, on average, about $19 a barrel once transportation is included, and there is apt to be another leap or two within the next month.

Higher oil prices can have a depressing effect on the economy, whether the revenues go to U.S. or OPEC producers, since oil users have less money left with which to buy other goods and services once their energy bill is paid.

Because of this, a panel of four well-known economists, speaking at a meeting here of the International Association of Energy Economists, appealed to the Carter administration, Congress and the Federal Reserve Board not to tighten either monetary or fiscal policy any further.

"I would hope economic policy will recognize the depressing effects" of higher oil prices, said George Perry, of the Brookings Institution, one of the four.

Mr. Perry, focusing on the direct price impact, said that "in round numbers, if OPEC prices go up $7 in 1979, that will add at least 1.5 percent to the consumer price index. . . That only adds to the depth of the recession that was coming in any case."

Otto Eckstein, who heads the economic consulting firm Data Resources, also noted the potential direct effects of the gasoline shortage.

"If we don't solve the gasoline problem. . . in the next few months, we are going to make the recession worse, with unemployment up about one-half a point and inflation up by about a full point," Mr. Eckstein warned.

At $19 a barrel including transportation, the cost of imported oil to U.S. refiners is up about $4.50 a barrel since last December — with no end to the increases in sight. That $19 compares with sales of some more desirable types of crude oil at prices $2 and $3 a barrel higher.

June OPEC Meeting

While about one-fourth of the U.S. oil imports come from Saudi Aranbia, whose basic price is up only 14 percent from last December instead of the 30 to 40 percent for some producers, an attempt will be made at an OPEC meeting June 26 to re-establish a single base price for crude. At that meeting, the Saudis are expected to raise their price by at least $2.45 a barrel to $17.

That step alone would push the average cost of U.S. landed oil up to nearly $20 a barrel, with no assurances that still other hikes will not occur.

Alan Greenspan, the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, nevertheless believes the coming recession will be mild unless there is a further disruption of oil shipments from the Gulf area.

But he cautions that the situation in Iran is "very fragile. They will be lucky to keep production at 3 million barrels a day."

Even with the boost to inflation and the added depth to the recession, Mr. Greenspan declared: "In the short run, we are overplaying the shortage and in the long run underplaying the risks of supply."

Prices Rise On Wall St.

NEW YORK, June 5 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices advanced sharply today in the busiest trading since late April but late profit-taking trimmed the gain.

Analysts cited increased institutional activity as the main reason for the improved market. They noted the market lost ground early last week but then held fairly steady the next three sessions. They said the market's refusal to decline further prompted today's buying.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.44 to 831.34 and advancing issues led declines 1,110 to 397. Volume surged to 35.05 million shares from 24.04 million yesterday and was the heaviest since 35.54 million trade April 24.

The market was also helped by strength in the oil stocks following the June 1 start of oil-price decontrols.

After the market closed, Tenneco said four test wells in block 642 of the Baltimore Canyon area did not produce oil or gas in commercial quantities. "Only additional testing on block 642 and adjacent leases can determine whatever commercial significance there might be," the company said.

General Motors and Ford rose despite a 19-percent drop in sales last month reported by all U.S. automakers, making it the worst May of the decade. Helped by tight gasoline supplies, however, fuel-efficient imports took a record 23.7-percent share of the U.S. market with a 27.6-percent sales gain.

General Motors' sales dropped 14.1 percent, Ford Motor's 25.5 percent, Chrysler Corp.'s 26.7 percent and American Motors' 10 percent.

F.W. Woolworth rose 1¾ to 25¾ while Loews Corp. gained ½ to 45. Woolworth said it was notified that Loews Corp. is making a filing to enable Loews to raise its holdings of Woolworth voting shares up to 15 percent of those outstanding.

Woolworth Chairman Edward Gibbons said that Loews said the sole purpose of the filing is to enable Loews to acquire, subject to market conditions, additional shares should it decide to do so in the future. Gibbons said he understands that Loews already controls between 500,000 and 600,000 Woolworth voting shares. He emphasized that Woolworth and Loews have no understanding of any kind concerning Loews' possible additional stock purchase.

Reliance Electric gained 1 to 62. Its board will meet next Tuesday to consider a $72-a-share bid by Exxon.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also were higher with the index up 1.04 to 190.29.

Webb Resources jumped 5¾ to 24 bid, over the counter, after Standard Oil of Ohio agreed to aquire it for close to $100 million.

Gold Advances, Dollar Is Firm

LONDON, June 5 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold set a new record today in late trading today of $278.50-$279.25 an ounce, bid and asked, sharply up from $275.875 at the opening and $274.375 late yesterday. The previous high, was the morning fixing of $277.15 on May 31.

The dollar, meanwhile, generally firmed with little in today's news affecting the market, dealers said. Commercial demand for dollars, particularly from the United States, late in the session left some operators with short positions "panicking," traders said.

Short-covering thus boosted the dollar's exchange rate, they added. The dollar closed at 1.9167 Deutsche marks compared with 1.9118 DM late yesterday and at 1.7355 Swiss francs versus 1.7290 francs.

News and Notes

Du Pont is withdrawing from the domestic dyes business, a move it expects will be completed by the mid-1980s. Du Pont says it has been losing money on this business for five years and recent studies offered no promise of turning it into the black. Du Pont says it is writing off $35 million against second-quarter net income, equivalent to 24 cents a share after a 3-for-1 stock split effective May 30, based on the currently estimated costs associated with withdrawal from the dyes business. The company will continue to operate its profitable Mexican dyes business, Colorquim. Du Pont will also discontinue manufacturing isocyanate products, used to make plastics and adhesives, in the United States. This business has been unprofitable in eight of the past 10 years and the action will have no major impact on 1979 earnings, it says.

* * *

A rights issue by Grand Metropolitan Hotels will raise £77.6 million to help finance capital programs, which this year are expected to exceed £110 million. One new share for every seven currently held will be offered at a price of 126 pence per share. The company also plans to seek shareholder approval to raise its authorized share capital to £325 million from £275 million. The entertainment and catering group, which reported a 23.7-percent rise in first-half profit to £37.48 million, forecasts full-year results are likely to exceed last year's by a comfortable margin. An interim dividend of 2½ pence a share was declared, up from 1⅜ pence, and the company says it intends to declare a final dividend of 3.25 pence a share on the increased capital, making a total of 5.75 pence for the year, equivalent to an increase of about 21 percent over a year earlier.

* * *

Grumman expects an improvement in earnings this year. The company says it is in a transition phase as it starts to replace the sales produced by its F-14 fighter jet with commercial products — buses and waste disposal plants — far removed from traditional aerospace markets. Chairman John Bierwirth says the poor first-quarter results were a "low point" and not indicative of the year. "The second quarter will be better than the first, the third better than the second and we have a reasonable shot at a better year this year than last," he says. Grumman is currently developing two new planes which would go into production in the mid-1980s. One is a vertical take off and landing (VTOL) aircraft for use by the Navy and the second is a forward swept wing fighter for the Air Force. Development costs would be born by the government.

* * *

General Motors and the Spanish government have agreed in general terms for the world's biggest automaker to set up a $461-million plant in Spain. A senor Spanish official said the agreement, which still must be approved by the cabinet, followed a meeting Tuesday between Premier Adolfo Suarez, Industry Minister Carlos Bustelo and GM President Elliot Estes. Industry sources say the probable location would be in the Ebro valley in eastern Spain, although Mr. Suarez was reportedly pushing for locating the plant in southern Andalucia, the nation's most economically depressed area.

Iran Denies Profiteering

Ecuador Raises Oil Prices 32% to $27

From Agency Dispatches

QUITO, Ecuador, June 5 — Ecuador raised its prices on oil supplied under long-term contracts by 32 percent to an average $26.80 from $20.36 per barrel, a spokesman for the Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corp. said today. The new price is by far the highest price charged under contract agreements by a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Ecuador, one of the smallest OPEC exporters, produces 210,000 barrels of crude oil a day, of which 30,000 BD is consumed domestically with the rest exported. The state-owned firm controls 62.5 percent of the nation's oil output while Texaco controls the remainder.

In March, the country said it was renegotiation contracts with foreign petroleum customers to include automatic price increases tied to world oil market prices (IHT, March 4).

Last month the state agency set a record price for oil sold in the spot, or spot, market, charging $36 a barrel on a 700,000-barrel deal. Ecuador's prices on long-term oil sales rose from $19.21 in April to $27.36 in May.

Shell Curacao, Empresa Nacional del Petroleo SA of Chile, Bahrain Petroleum Co. and two unnamed non-oil trading companies will pay $26.77 a barrel, while trading company Marc Rich will pay $26.829.

In other oil developments, Hasan Nazih, the chief executive the National Iranian Oil Co. acknowledged today Iran is selling "very, very limited amounts of oil" on the spot market at prices of $35-$37 a barrel, but he strongly denied charges NIOC was failing to meet contractual obligations to its customers in order to sell oil at higher prices on the spot market.

Such reports are completely untrue," he said in an interview on the state radio.

Mr. Nazih noted that since last February's revolution, Iranian production has decreased from the previous six million barrels a day to 4 MBD, out of which 750,000 barrels are retained for domestic use.

"As a result, we have asked all our customers to decrease voluntarily the amount of oil they are supposed to receive from us under their contracts, so that we can meet all our obligations to all our good customers," he said. "The reduction was not imposed on anybody, but it is a completely voluntary agreement," he stressed.

Mr. Nazih said Iran was selling its oil at prices set by OPEC plus a surcharge.

Separately, Exxon's Esso Petroleum said today that it will cut U.K. supplies of all oil products in June by an average of 7 percent compared with last year's levels. The reduction, it is believed, will affect deliveries of fuel oil and middle distillates most heavily and to a lesser degree gasoline. Esso is one of the largest U.K. oil suppliers.

Shell U.K., a Royal Dutch/Shell unit, recently announced a cutback of about 5 percent in U.K. customer deliveries for this month. British Petroleum said that it is continuing to supply its customers at 100 percent of last year's levels — implying an effective cutback given intervening growth in demand of 3-to-4 percent. Discussions are currently taking place on allocations for July but as yet no decision has been reached, a spokesman said.

The U.S. Energy Department meanwhile reported that petroleum imports during the month ended May 25 were up 8.9 percent from the 1978 period at 7.9 million barrels a day, but demand fell 6.2 percent to 17 MBD. Demand for gasoline meanwhile dropped 7.1 percent to 7.1 MBD and crude oil imports jumped 10.2 percent to 6 MBD, department figures showed.

Japanese news reports said three OPEC members, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela, together with Britain and Mexico, will hold a ministerial conference in London before OPEC's general meeting later this month.

The conference will discuss supply and demand of oil and prices and conservation measures, according to the reports. The meeting also is expected to take up the U.S. oil stock-building and its recent decision on a $5 per-barrel subsidy for the oil-product imports, they said.

"This meeting will give a specific opportunity to Britain to sound out its concrete proposals before the Tokyo Summit of industralized nations," said unidentified government sources quoted in the reports.

The reports said Britain, with its ample domestic oil production, could serve as a negotiator with OPEC in place of the United States.

Argentina Proffers China Buyers' Credit

BUENOS AIRES, June 5 (AP-DJ) — Argentina has offered China a $300-million credit for the purchase of non-traditional products in this country, a government official announced last night.

Juan Dumas, undersecretary for economic international negotiations, said that the offer was made during a meeting of the joint Argentine-Chinese Economic Commission. He said that the list of products that China may purchase using the credit will be disclosed later.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Switzerland
Hoffman-La Roche

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	4,844.	5,487.
Profits.....	201.20	335.90

Japan Plans New Direction for Economy

By Robert Kearns

TOKYO, June 5 (Reuters) — Japan will brief U.S. and European leaders on the outline a new seven-year domestic economic plan aimed at restructuring and redirecting the Japanese economy by 1985, informed government sources said today.

Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's envoy, Economic Planning Agency Director-General Tokusaburo Kosaka, left today for Washington, Paris and Brussels to brief Western leaders on the details.

The EPA plan, still in the final drafting stage, calls for a doubling of the expenditures on social projects to 300 trillion yen (about $1.37 trillion) by the end of March, 1986, the sources said.

The EPA has been working on the plan since late last year as part of Japan's revision of its economic strategy through 1985, they added.

The envisaged emphasis on social spending will represent a dramatic departure from policies aimed at rapid economic growth followed by virtually every post-war Japanese government, the sources noted.

It also is hoped the proposals will allay Western criticism of Japan's massive trade surplus ahead of June 28-29 economic summit meeting in Tokyo, they said.

One of the themes to be dealt with by the leaders of Japan, the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada at the summit is structural economic change over the medium- to long-term. The EPA blueprint, given tentative approval by Mr. Ohira and prepared for full Cabinet consideration in July, will represent Japan's major contribution towards reshaping the industrial world's economic system, the sources said.

The EPA plan does not, however, make any promises on specific economic growth targets or reductions in the nation's trade surplus, they added.

Another social scheme promoted by Mr. Ohira, to create new cities in the countryside away from the overcrowded urban centers, has not been given top priority in the EPA plan. Political analysts say members of Mr. Ohira's Liberal Democratic Party are not treating the idea very seriously.

GMAC Unit Sets First Eurobond At 9¼ Percent

LONDON, June 5 (AP-DJ) — GMAC Overseas Finance, wholly-owned by General Motors Acceptance Corp., is tapping the Eurobond market for the first time with a $100-million, seven-year issue. The notes are being offered at par bearing an annual coupon of 9¼ percent.

The notes have been underwritten on fixed terms by Chemical Bank International, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Credit Suisse-First Boston, Union Bank of Switzerland and Westdeutsche Landesbank.

A spokesman for the banks said there will be no sub-underwriting or selling group, but that the notes will be offered on a re-allowance basis to financial institutions by the managing banks.

General Motors, GMAC's parent, has itself tapped this market only once — in 1971, under the management of Morgan Stanley.

Also announced today was a $100-million, seven-year note for Kennecott Copper NV under the leadership of Morgan Stanley. The expected terms are an issue price of 99½ with a coupon of 9½ percent for a yield to maturity of 9.6 percent.

The notes are guaranteed by Kennecott Copper Corp., the largest U.S. producer of copper, whose domestic debt is rated single-A by Moody's and triple-B by Standard & Poor's.

The Canadian real estate company Imnat is raising $Can.10 million through a five-year note, lead manager Kredietbank NV announced in Brussels. The issue is expected to bear an annual coupon of 10 percent and pricing is expected to be at a discount of 99½.

Egyptian Loan Stalled by Arabs

PARIS, June 5 (AP-DJ) — Negotiations on two medium-term credits totalling $300 million for Egypt have run aground as a result of the economic and political boycott of the country by other Arab states.

A group of Arab banks led by Paris-based Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises is managing the loan. A spokesman for the consortium bank said today that other banks in the lending syndicate "indicated they didn't want to go ahead with the transaction and we couldn't go it alone."

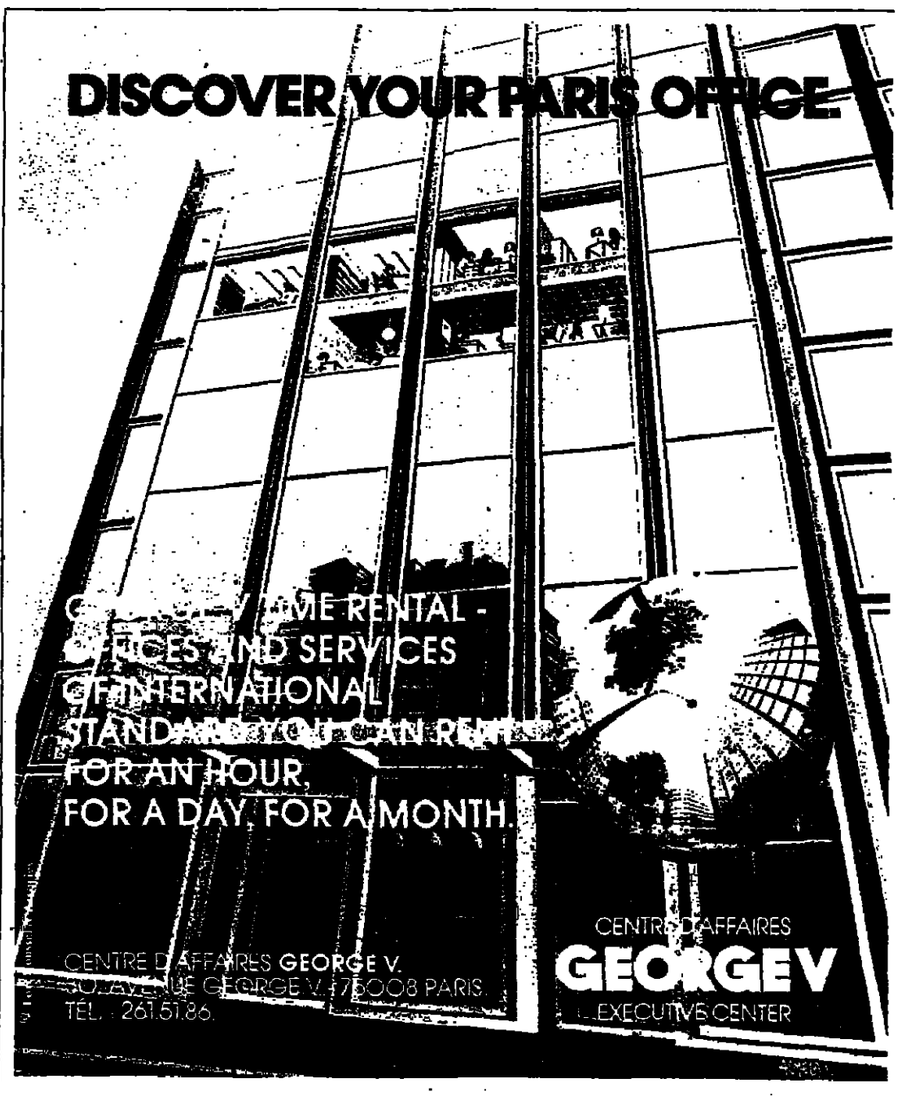
As originally envisaged, a $100-million tranche was earmarked for the Egyptian state airline at a spread of 1 percent above the London interbank offered rate (Libor) over eight years. Terms on the remainder, for the central bank, included a spread of 1¼ percent above Libor for the first four years, rising to 1⅜ percent in the remaining four years.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	29¼	ACF	2.24		6.7	6	22	33½	33¼	33¾	
23¾	15¾	AMF	1.24		8.8	7	159	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
22⅜	13	AM Intl	.28		2.1	5	348	13¾	13⅛	13¼	
14¾	8⅜	APL	1		9.3		29	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
48¾	33⅞	ARA	1.64		4.6	7	73	36½	35¾	36	— ⅛
31⅜	19¾	ASA	1.40		5.0		473	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48		4.4	4	37	11	10⅞	10⅞	
40	29½	AbbiLb	1		3.2	12	327	32	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	16½	AcmeC	1.20		6.3	5	14	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	15	4	3⅝	3⅝	
13	10¾	AdoEx	1.28e		11.		94	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20a		3.7	7	9	5¾	5¼	5¾	
30½	23½	AetnaLf	s1.80		5.8	5	878	u30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+1
25⅜	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20		5.4	4	37	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen					2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
31⅞	23½	AirPrd	.60		2.2	9	123	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
26¾	15⅛	AirbFrt	1		4.6	10	9	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Alcano	.80		6.7	6	7	12	11⅞	12	
9⅜	7¾	AlcP	dpf.87		11.		16	8	7⅞	8	
95	78	AlcP	pf	9	11.		z110	81	80	81	+1
102	83	AlcP	pf	9.44	11.		z30	93	93	93	
84¼	72	AlcP	pf	8.16	11.		z10	73	73	73	—1
17	13⅜	Aloysco	1.40		10.	7	12	13⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
28⅞	13½	AlcSkin	.66		3.5	13	302	19	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
41	23½	Albany	1		2.5	11	37	39¾	37¾	39¾	+2¼
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		5.0	9	19	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20		3.1	8	96	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅜
38½	26⅜	AlcanA	2		5.6	4	647	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
31¾	22¾	AlcoStd	1.40		5.6	5	29	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Alexdr	.40		4.4	7	325	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
17	12	AlleCp	1		4.0	7	47	25¼	24⅞	25	
27½	25¾	AlgCp	pf wi				187	26⅜	26½	26½	+ ⅜
15	6½	AlesAir				3	519	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
29¼	18	Alls	pf	1.87		8.4	23	22¼	22	22¼	
19⅞	13¾	AlloLd	1.28		7.0	6	27	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	21	Allg	pr2.19		9.7		19	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
19	15¾	AlgPw	1.76		11.	7	x516	16¾	16½	16¾	
17¼	14¾	AllenGn	s 1		6.1	7	60	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
23	22¾	Allegan	s.40		2.2	11	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
42⅞	27⅝	AlldCh	2		6.4	7	433	31½	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80		6.7	7	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅜	AlldPd	.60		3.8	18	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
28	20⅜	AlldSir	1.50		6.3	6	114	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	27¾	AlliCh	1.80		5.8	5	52	31¾	31	31¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅜	AlirAu	.60b		4.0	9	8	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlshPr	.72e		4.1	7	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	40½	Alcoa	2.40		4.4	5	400	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
21	13½	AmISup	1		5.9	16	6	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
55½	32⅜	Amax	2.70		5.2	9	178	52	51⅛	51¾	+ ¼
51⅜	38¼	Amax	pf	3	6.3		6	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Amcord	1.40		6.4	6	114	22¼	21⅝	22	
25¾	16¼	Amrce	1.72		5.9	6	13	29⅜	22¼	22½	
42	31	Amrc	pf2.60		7.2		1	36	36	36	— ½
46⅞	23¼	AHess	1.40		3.4	7	2827	u41	39⅜	40⅝	+ ⅜
89	54	AmHP	pf3.50		3.9		74	u90	87½	89½	+3¼
19¾	10¾	AmAir	.40		3.6	3	1553	11½	11⅛	11¼	
9¼	4	AmAir	wt				693	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
22⅜	19½	AAir	pf	2.18	11.		9	19½	19½	19½	
20½	12¾	ABakr	1.20b		7.9	7	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
60¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50		7.7	7	285	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	30⅜	ABrd	pf2.75		8.6		2	32	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
32	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		8.5		433	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	32⅜	ASdcsI	1.28		3.5	7	689	36⅜	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
20½	13⅜	ASIdM	.70		5.3	6	7	13¾	d13¼	13¾	— ⅛
34¾	24¾	AmCan	2.80		7.4	6	46	38	37⅞	38	— ⅛
22¼	19¾	ACon	pf1.75		8.8		3	20¼	20	20	
5⅛	2¾	ACentry					26	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
32⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.60		6.0	8	311	26¾	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
14½	8¾	AmDistl					15	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
36	22¼	ADT	1.08		4.8	8	88	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
11¾	8½	ADualVt	.84e		8.0		125	10⅛	10¼	10½	
15	14¼	ADui	pf.84e		5.6		10	15	15	15	
24½	19¾	AElPw	2.18		11.	9	440	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.80		4.5	7	762	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFarmM	1.40		5.0	5	77	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
22¾	19	AGIBd	2e		9.7		15	20¾	20¾	20¾	
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e		11.		15	18½	18¼	18½	
29½	22¾	AGnIns	1		3.4	5	294	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	29	AGin	pf1.80		5.0		60	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
29	23	AGin	pf .90		3.1		2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
13¼	9⅜	AHerlILf	.48		3.7	8	x38	13	13	13⅜	
22½	12	AmHoist	1		6.6	5	106	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
32¾	24⅝	AHome	1.50		5.6	12	1132	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅜	AmHosp	1.60		2.8	10	22	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅜	AmInvst	.30a		2.8	10	24	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	18	AMi	.80		2.8	10	471	28¾	28	28¼	+1¼
9¼	4⅜	AmMotrs				3	1321	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
47	36	ANaIR	3.20		8.0	8	171	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅜
28½	24½	ASLFl	n.60a		2.4	5	23	25	24½	25	+ ½
16¾	10¼	ASkip	.80a		6.1	94	118	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
53¼	39	AStand	3		6.4	6	155	47¼	46¾	47	
9⅜	6	AStenll	.22		4.6	8	83	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
56¼	29½	AmStrs	2.24		4.0	8	14	56¼	56	56	
84⅜	57	ATT	4		7.1	7	1728	57½	57	57½	
67¾	60¾	ATT	pf	4	6.5		13	61⅝	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	7.8		6	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅜
50¾	44⅞	ATT	pf	3.74	7.8		6	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅜
12⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.88		6.9	5	25	u12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		9.1		z290	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
14	11¼	AWat	pf1.25		11.		z1000	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
23½	15½	Ameron	1		4.8	7	17	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
16½	9½	AmesD	.40b		3.4	5	15	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.5	8	36	33½	32¾	32½	— ⅛
20⅜	15⅜	Amtrac	1.20		6.1	6	22	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
40	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.2	12	185	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
14½	12	AmTrk	.88		4.2	7	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
19⅜	18⅜	Ampex				10	206	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
6	2⅜	AmrepCp					15	7	4⅜	4¾	— ⅛
23½	14½	Amstar	1.35		7.2	12	57	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	6⅜	Amst	pf .68		10.		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	2		5.3	7	58	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅜	Analog	5				14	54	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	17⅛	AnchrH	s1.20		7.0	4	28	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
26	18⅛	AndClay	1.20		6.4	6	23	19	18⅞	18⅞	
8¼	5¾	Angelica	.24		5.1		6	6	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	8½	Anhstr	.40		2.7	8	158	u15¾	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
23¼	18¾	Apache	s.40		1.7	10	263	u23¼	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
22½	7¾	ApldDig				8	168	9¼	9	9¼	
49¾	18½	ApldDig	pf1		4.4		2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
11	5½	ApplMg				11	414	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	17½	ArcatoC	1.12		4.8	6	24	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
34⅛	28¾	Arcata	pf 2		6.3		3	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
21¾	12¾	ArchD	.20b		1.0	11	273	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
11¾	6	ArctEnt	.10e		1.2	14	22	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	ArisPS	1.88		10.	7	155	19	18¾	18⅞	
11.4	10⅜	ArizPS	1.70		10.		x100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
18½	9¾	ArkBsl	.60b		6.1	6	14	10	9⅝	9⅝	
39	28⅜	ArkLG&	2.20		5.8	9	371	38¾	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRty					334	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.8	4	191	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
30½	25⅜	Armr	pf 2.10		7.8		9	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
53	48¾	Armr	pf4.75		9.7		z250	49	49	49	—1¼
21⅜	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10		6.3	7	540	17⅜	17¼	17½	
46⅜	41¼	ArmC	pf3.75		8.7		x100	43	43	43	
37	18¾	ArmRu	1.28		6.5	4	26	18¾	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
29	15¾	ArkCorp	1		5.5	7	7	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅜	ArrowE	.20r		1.3	6	244	u16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
22⅞	12	Arvin	1		7.3	4	x137	14	13¾	13¾	
35	22¼	Arvin	pf	2	8.3		x26	24	24	24	+ ⅜
20⅞	13⅜	AshO&S	1.36		8.5	7	26	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2		4.7	7	483	43	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
22½	15¼	AsdDG	1.50		8.5	7	26	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	15½	Athlone	1.20		6.0	5	39	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.74		9.0	8	61	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
80	49	AtlCE	pf3.87		9.0		2	43	43	43	— ½
66½	47⅞	AtlRich	2.80		4.4	9	1421	64¾	63¾	64¾	+ ⅛
225	165½	AtlRc	pf	3	1.4		2	218	218	218	+3
49¼	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.9		z250	42	42	42	—1
79	57	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.7		14	76¾	76½	76½	+ ⅜
15⅜	9½	AtlasCp					105	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅜
36⅜	27¼	AutoOp	.64		1.9	16	290	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+1
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20		5.6	3	414	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ½
70	42	Avco	pf 3.50		6.8		1	47	47	47	
19½	12¾	Avery			2.2	8	72	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
23¾	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.3	6	70	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
63	45¾	Avon	2.80		3.9	12	1239	47¼	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
3	1⅛	BT Mtg					21	2⅜	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅜	Bache	.40a		4.6	5	152	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
42⅜	25½	BakrInt	.60		1.4	14	940	u43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ½
30¾	17½	BaldwU	1.20		4.0	7	286	30⅜	30	30⅜	
37⅜	25⅝	BldU	pf 2.06		6.8		1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	20¾	BallCn	1.28		5.5	5	27	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
81½	29¾	BallyMf	.10		.1	31	2700	u84⅜	81½	83⅜	+2¾
40⅜	31⅛	BallyMf	wi				1463	u42¼	40¾	41⅞	+1
27¾	21½	BaltGE	2.44		10.	7	x146	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
26¼	18¼	BanCal	.92		4.4	5	21	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.60		4.1	8	47	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	17⅜	BangPn	.60		2.4	5	30	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
31½	17⅜	BanP	pf1.25		4.9		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	5.9		2	34¼	34	34	
38	30⅜	BnkNY	2.44e		7.6	5	10	32	31⅞	32	
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04		7.4	5	42	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
29⅜	22	BnkAm	1.32		5.2	7	643	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
39¼	22⅜	BankTr	3		7.9	6	154	38¼	37½	38	+ ⅜
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		9.2		52	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
51⅜	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		8.8		14	48	48	48	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.1	8	90	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
36¼	21¼	Barber	1.60		4.7	8	164	34	33¾	34	+2
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.20		2.4	10	133	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
28	20¾	BarnsGp	1.20		4.8	6	4	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
17¾	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.6	10	69	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
65⅛	50	BatesMf	.80		1.3	33	155	62¼	61¾	62	
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.3	7	130	40½	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	33¾	BaxtTrv	.50		1.2	14	460	41	40	41	+1
6¼	2¾	BayCoIP					69	5⅜	5¼	5½	
21⅜	18¾	BaySTG	1.96		10.	6	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10¾	8½	BavkCls	.48		4.9	6	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
33⅜	25	Bearlns	.80		2.5	10	108	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20		5.6	8	707	21¼	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
58½	43⅜	BeatF	pf3.38		7.5		51	45¼	44⅝	45	— ¼
25⅝	20	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	24	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
39⅜	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.5	11	120	33⅜	32	33⅛	+ 1⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		4.0	7	110	23¼	22⅝	22¾	
8⅜	2⅜	Belair				14	1167	u 9⅛	7½	9¼	+1¾
31⅜	24⅜	BelcoP	s.80		2.4	7	656	31¼	29⅝	31¼	+ 1⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.60		6.6	5	22	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ½
43¼	33½	Bendix	2.54		6.7	6	30	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	
26⅜	20½	BenfCo	2		8.3	6	246	24⅜	23⅞	24	
51	40⅜	Benef	pf4.30		10.		2	43	43	43	+ ½
5⅜	2⅜	Bengrt					8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	4½	BenVyP				11	561	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.7	7	200	23¾	23	23¼	+ ⅛
27¼	19¼	BethSt	1.40		6.5	3	410	21¾	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
40⅜	29¾	BigThr	.80		2.1	13	351	38	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
21	14½	Binney	.80		4.6	9	10	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅜	BisFSL	1		3.3	6	25	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	BlockDr	.68		3.1	11	x657	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
22	18¾	BlstnJn	1.28		4.7	6	77	27¼	26¼	27¼	+ ⅛
19¼	13¼	BlissL	1.10		6.5	7	34	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
26	19⅜	BlckHR	1.36		6.2		46	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ½
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60		6.3	6	515	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Bluebrd	.28		3.1	5	x58	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	BobbieBr				4	38	4⅜	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
45⅜	37¼	Boeing	s 1		2.5	7	2281	40¼	39	40	+1⅛
35⅝	23½	BolseC	1.50		4.5	6	142	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	24¾	Borden	1.80		6.8	6	167	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	26	BorgW	2		6.7	5	123	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Bormns	.10e		1.7	5	29	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	20⅜	BosEd	2.44		11.	7	47	22	21¾	21⅞	
12	10	BosE	pr1.17		11.		12	10¾	10¼	10¼	
15	12⅜	BosE	pr1.46		11.		12	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	9¾	BranIF	.44		3.6	6	417	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	20¼	BraunC	.80		2.3	11	316	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
31¼	25	BrlgSt	1.80e		4.7	8	257	26	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
46¾	30⅜	BrlSh	1.44		4.4	11	748	33¼	32	33	+ ⅛
46½	35⅛	BrlstM	pf 2		5.3		109	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	BrlPet	.34e		1.3	11	997	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		6.6	8	71	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	18⅜	BkyUG	2.02		9.2	6	13	22	22	22	+ ⅛
26¾	24¾	BkyUG	pf2.47		9.6		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
23¾	14⅞	BwnShp	.80b		4.4	5	12	18¾	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
19½	7¼	Brown	.28		2.1	4	50	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
30	23¾	BwnGp	1.80		7.2	5	x98	24¾	24¼	24¼	
16	11	BwnFer	.60		4.9	8	224	12¼	12	12¼	
13⅜	12⅛	BrwnSh	1.20		9.5	9	199	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅛	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.6		11	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	
37	28	BrushW	1.80		5.8	6	21	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.6	7	398	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5⅜	BudgC	pf.60		10.		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	22	BuffFo	1.80		5.9	6	6	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ⅛
13⅜	10	Bundy	1		8.2	5	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
21	17⅜	BunkrH	1.90		6.1		25	18¼	18	18	
29¾	9½	BunkR	.84		3.0	8	177	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
22¾	18	BurlNI	pf1.52		6.8	5	35	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅜	BurlInd	1.40		8.3	6	95	17	16¾	16⅞	
59¾	35	BurlNo	1.80		3.6	5	468	50¾	49⅝	50¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅜	BrlNo	pf.55		7.9		4	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
49¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.8		140	49¼	48⅝	49	— ⅛
26¾	17½	BurndyR	.80		3.6	9	11	24¾	24¼	24¼	
7¾	2⅛	BurnsRL	.20		6.2		754	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
88	64¾	Burrgh	2		2.9	11	734	70¼	69	70	+1
19⅝	14	Butlerin	s.80		4.2	8	9	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	
15½	6⅞	Buttes					66	216	11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60		5.8	7	371	45¼	44¾	45⅛	
11⅜	4¾	CCI					4	77	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
25½	10	CI Rty	.20e			8	37	25	24¾	24¾	
36⅜	29	CIT	2.60		7.5	7	x331	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
15¼	8⅝	CLC	.24		2.4	11	15	10	9⅞	10	
14¾	7⅜	CNA Fn					3	382	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	13¼	CNA	pf 1.10		6.7		29	16½	14½	16½	+ ⅜
12½	9⅝	CNAI	1.08e		9.6		15	11⅛	11⅛	11

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	14	MurryO	1	5.2	7	40	19½	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
	12¾	MutOm	1.32	9.9		18	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
	7½	MyersL	.50	4.5	7	49	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
		— N-N-N —								
	12¾	NCH	.64	4.0	9	114	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
		NCNB	n.84b	6.7	6	119	12½	12⅜	12½	
	51	NCR	1.60	2.4	9	814	67½	65⅝	67	+1¾
	17½	NLInd	1.20	5.5	8	494	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
	19	NLT	1.12	3.6	9	5176	u31⅛	29½	30⅞	+1½
	7¼	NVF	s		6	1251	u10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜
	22⅝	Nabisco	1.50	6.6	7	725	23	22½	22⅞	+ ½
	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.3	14	79	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+ ¼
	12¼	Narco	.68	4.3	11	36	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	21	Nashua	1.30	5.8	4	24	22⅝	22½	22¼	+ ⅛
	17¼	NatAirl	.50	1.3	20	380	39¼	37⅞	39	+1⅛
	14	NatCan	.72	3.7	8	796	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
	25½	NCan pf1.50		4.5		2	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.6	7	79	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
	27½	NtDetr	1.88	6.2	5	65	30⅝	30⅜	30½	
	18	NatDist	1.80	8.4	6	219	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
	19⅝	NDist pr1.85		9.0		1	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
	24⅞	NatFG	2.38	9.4	6	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
	15½	NatGyp	1.32	6.9	5	x126	19½	19	19	
	2⅝	NatHom				78	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
	7⅝	NtLIbty n	.28	3.1	6	49	9	8⅞	9	
	18½	NMdCr	s.60	3.2	11	392	19	18½	18⅝	
	12½	NMedE	s.50	3.7	9	301	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	4.0	15	140	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
	15⅜	NtPrest	1.68	9.1	11	47	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
	18½	NtSemic			17	2121	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
	13	NtSvIn	1.08	6.8	6	52	16⅛	16	16	
	14½	NStand	1.24	7.3	6	14	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ½
	28⅝	NatlSt	2.60	8.5	5	144	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅜	NatTea			6	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	35⅝	Natom	2.10	4.8	5	332	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+1⅛
	25	Natm pf1.60		5.6		104	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+1
	28⅝	NevPw	2.12	9.6	7	11	22	22	22	
	20	NevP pf2.30		11.		z520	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
	17⅞	NevP pf1.95		11.		6	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
	20⅛	NEngEl	2.24	10.	6	x164	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
	14½	NEnGE	1.68	11.	6	15	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
	97½	NEG pf9.80		9.7		z2530	101⅛	101	101⅛	+1⅛
	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	16	19	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ½
	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		9.6		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
	31½	NEngT	3.16	9.2	8	14	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ¼
	15⅜	NYSEG	1.68	10.	7	134	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	35	NYS pf 3.75		10.		z40	36	36	36	+1
	2⅛	Newcrp				16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	21¼	Newhall	.80	2.6	7	29	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
	17	Newmt	1.20	4.9	9	179	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
	66	Newt pf4.50		5.8		6	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ¼
	7¼	Newprk			19	660	u14⅛	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
	13	NiaMP	1.44	11.	7	196	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
	35	NiaMpf 3.90		11.		z20	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
	43	NiaMpf 4.85		11.		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
	45½	NiaMpf 5.25		11.		z50	47½	47½	47½	
	55½	NiaMpf 6.10		11.		z100	55½	d55	55	— ½
	100	NiMpf 10.60		11.		z100	100	100	100	
	71⅜	NiaMpf 7.72		10.		z100	74	74	74	
	9½	NiagSh	1.01e	9.2		45	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
	26⅛	NICOR	2.52	8.5	8	234	30⅛	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
	26	NICOR pf1.90		6.5		1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	+ ⅜
	20⅛	NorfWn	1.84	7.8	4	112	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
	18½	Norlin	1.60	8.1	4	33	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
	20⅛	Norris	1.40	6.2	5	25	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
	14⅞	NACoal	.56	1.9	7	60	29½	28⅞	29½	
	2⅝	NoAMtg				227	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	24¼	NoAPhl	1.70	6.0	5	42	28½	28	28½	
	5⅝	NoCAlr	.20	3.1	4	191	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
	1½	NoCAlr	wt			38	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅛	NoestUt	1.02	11.	6	306	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	11	NCalSL	.70	3.2	6	273	u21⅞	20	21⅞	+2⅛
	14⅝	NIndPS	1.50	10.	8	789	15⅛	15	15	
	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	5.8	7	61	u45	43⅜	44⅝	+ ⅜
	21⅛	NoStPw	2.16	9.1	7	305	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
	36½	NSPw pf3.60		9.7		z100	37	37	37	
	43	NSPw pf4.16		9.2		z50	45½	45	45	—2
	26⅜	NorTel	g.80			872	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
	4½	Nthgate	g			29	5	5⅞	5⅞	
	27⅛	Nortrp	1.80	6.0	5	258	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅛
	22⅝	NwstAirl	.80	2.7	10	624	29½	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
	21⅛	NwtBcp	1.32	5.4	7	412	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
	25⅜	NwtEnr	2.60	7.6	5	70	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
	17	NwtEnr	wi			2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
	23	Nwtind	2.85	6.7	6	93	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
	24	NwtP pf2.36		9.4		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	9.4	10	49	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	28	NwStW	1.80	5.9	6	18	30⅝	30⅜	30½	+ ⅜
	22	Norton	1.40	4.8	7	142	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
	14½	NorSim	.92b	6.2	6	725	15	14⅞	14⅞	
	25¼	Nucor	.44	1.0	7	6	44	44	44	
	29	Nucor	wi			7	29½	29½	29½	
		— O-O-O —								
	16⅛	OKC	1.20	3.3	12	114	u36½	36	36½	+ ¼
	14⅛	OakInd	.40	1.4	20	297	29⅝	27⅞	29	+1½
	14⅞	OccIPet	1.25	6.3	54	x1230	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
	4⅛	OccIPet	wt			276	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
	26⅜	OccIP pf2.16		6.9		x5	32	31¼	31½	— ⅛
	48½	OccIP pf3.60		5.6		x4	64	62⅝	64	+2⅝
	48⅛	OccIP pf 4		6.5		x4	62	61⅞	62	+1
	22	OccIP pf2.50		11.		x24	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	
	18½	OccIP pf2.12		11.		x9	19⅞	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
	19⅛	OccIP pf2.30		11.		x6	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
	26⅛	Ogden	2	6.5	5	9	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	12.	12	276	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	41	OhEd pf4.40		11.		z100	41½	41	41	—1½
	85½	OhEd pf9.12		10.		z50	87	87	87	+ ⅛
	75½	OhEd pf8.44		11.		z270	76⅝	75⅛	76⅛	+ ¼
	98⅝	OhE pf10.48		10.		z50	100	100	100	—1
	101	OhE pf10.76		11.		z2800	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
	20⅛	OhP pfG2.27		11.		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
	109½	OhP pfA 14		13.		z550	112	110	111	—2
	110½	OhP pfF 14		13.		z190	112	111	111	
	80	OhP pfE8.48		10.		z10	83	83	83	+1
	15⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.8	9	263	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
	18⅛	OklaNG	1.80	8.3	6	27	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
	13⅛	Olin	1	5.1	4	255	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
	23	Omark	1.12	3.5	5	9	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
	15½	Oneida	.92	3.9	6	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
	9½	Opelika	.84	7.1	5	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
	12⅝	OranRk	1.52	11.	7	21	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅛	OrionC	.30	2.9	7	296	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	OutMar	1.40	9.5	5	86	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
	18⅝	OutletCo	1	4.8	6	13	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
	13	OverhDr	.84	5.3	6	61	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	
	16	OvrnTr	1.24	6.3	4	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	20⅛	OverSh	.58b	1.7	6	182	u29⅛	28½	29	+ ¾
	24½	OwenC	1.28	4.6	6	406	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	4.3	5	310	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
	8	OxfrdIn	.48	5.8	5	34	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
		— P-Q —								
	15⅛	PHH Gp	.64	3.8	8	26	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
	8	PNBMt	.96e	8.7	9	18	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
	23½	PPG	1.84	6.5	6	218	28⅝	28	28½	
	12⅝	PSA			6	48	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		19	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
	21⅝	PacGE	2.32	9.7	7	477	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
	18⅝	PacLtg	2	8.8	7	181	u22⅝	22½	22⅝	
	38½	PacLm	2.20	4.8	13	19	46⅛	45⅝	46½	+ ¼
	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.9	7	47	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ¼
	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.2	9	177	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
	14	PacTT	1.40	9.8	8	35	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	10	PacTin	.80	5.2	6	9	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
	6⅞	PaineW	.44	5.2	4	24	8⅜	8⅝	8½	
	12⅝	PalW pf1.28		9.8		11	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅜
	13⅝	PalmBc	1.28	7.0	4	45	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
	3½	Pamida	.06i			159	3⅝	3½	3½	
	5⅝	PanAm			4	968	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	36½	PanEP	3.10	6.3	7	42	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	14⅛	Paprcft	1.14b	6.3	7	81	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Pargas	1.08	7.1	11	104	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	ParkDrs	.24	.9	9	1416	u27⅛	26⅝	27	+1
30⅛	22⅛	ParHan	1.20	4.8	7	13	25⅛	25	25	
33	20⅝	ParkPn	.40b	1.9	9	15	31⅝	31½	31½	
14¼	7	PatPtl				375	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
24½	15½	Paylssw	.48	3.5	7	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
29⅛	18⅛	Peabdy	.28b	1.4	8	117	20	19⅝	19⅞	
12⅛	5½	Pengo			28	1048	10	9⅝	9⅞	+1⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen				96	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
18½	9⅛	PenCn prA				15	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	PenCn prB				41	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	2⅛	PenDix				36	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	28⅛	Penney	1.76	5.8	7	460	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅜
64½	51½	PaCo pf4.62		7.8		3	60	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	PaPL	2.04	10.	6	115	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
58½	40⅛	PaPL pf4.40		11.		z50	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
51½	42	PaPL pf4.50		10.		z40	43	43	43	— ½
91	79½	PaPL pf8.40		11.		z40	79	d79	79	+1⅛
106	99	PaPL pf9.24		9.7		z580	101	100⅛	101	+ ⅛
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11		11.		z120	102	101	102	+1⅝
86⅛	72⅛	PaPL pf 8		11.		z250	77	75	75	+ ⅛
94	80	PaPL pf8.70		11.		z10	79½	d79½	79½	— ⅛
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	7.0	7	27	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	
26½	19½	Penw pf1.60		8.1		35	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	Pennzol	2.20	5.8	9	1924	38	37	38	+1
14	9⅛	PeopDr	.24	2.5	6	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.5	7	110	34	33⅝	33⅞	
33⅞	21⅞	PepsiCo	1.14	4.8	9	1965	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	PerkinE	.32	1.8	12	151	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8¼	Pertec			7	143	8½	8¼	8¼	
49⅛	33⅛	Petrie	1.40	4.1	10	22	34	33⅛	33⅞	— ¼
40½	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.6	10	187	u40⅝	39⅛	40⅛	+1
25⅛	20⅛	PetRs	2.47e	10.		34	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23	19	PetRs pf1.75		7.9		26	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
39	29	Pfizer	1.32	4.4	10	546	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	19¼	PhelpD	1	4.1	12	328	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	PhilaEl	1.80	12.	8	286	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	33	PhilE pf3.80		10.		z10	37	37	37	+ ½
47	39¼	PhilE pf4.40		11.		z100	40	40	40	
100⅛	81	PhilE pf8.75		11.		z10	83	83	83	
88⅛	71½	PhilE pf7.85		11.		z50	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
106	94½	PhilE pf9.52		9.9		z300	96	96	96	+1½
106⅛	87⅛	PhilE pf9.50		10.		z90	91½	91½	91½	
84	69	PhilE pf7.75		11.		z40	71½	71½	71½	+1
28⅛	19¾	PhilSub	1.10	4.4	8	283	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
34	31⅛	PhilMr	s1.25	3.9	9	1740	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ½
8½	3⅞	Phillnd	.28	5.7	3	217	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Phillnd pf 1		10.		5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	PhilPet	1.40	3.6	8	1912	u38⅛	37⅞	38½	+ ⅜
18	9¼	PhilVH	.40	4.7	5	76	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
14½	8⅛	PiedAvt	.24	2.0	19	69	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	PiedNG	1.56a	8.9	8	6	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
10⅛	6	Pier1	.15e	1.5	5	97	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
47⅛	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.5	8	70	33⅛	32⅛	33½	+1
35	24½	Pioner	1.92	5.3	9	83	u36⅛	35	36	+1¼
22⅛	15⅛	PionrEl			8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
29	21⅜	PitneyB	1.20	4.7	7	85	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
29½	28	PitnyB pr wi				18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	PittFrg	.90	4.2	8	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.1	14	1011	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
10⅛	5	PlanRsc			8	130	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23⅛	14½	Plantrn	.16	.9	12	57	17¼	17	17⅛	
32¼	10½	Playboy	.12	.6	25	219	21	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	.50e	2.4	8	9	21	21	21	
31½	17	Pneumo	1	5.6	7	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
16⅛	11½	PogoPd	.20b	1.3	11	507	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
60⅛	29½	Polaroid	1	3.3	8	1266	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ½
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	6	326	18	16⅛	18	+1⅛
36	21½	PopeTal	1.16	4.1	5	36	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Portec	.80b	4.1	9	67	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ½
19⅛	16⅛	PortGE	1.78	9.8	12	169	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
110⅛	99⅛	PoG pf11.50		11.		z40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—1
28	23½	PorG pf2.60		11.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
35⅝	27½	Potltch	1.16	3.5	7	4	33⅛	32⅝	33	
15⅛	12⅝	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	127	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50		9.8		z490	46⅛	46	46	
47	39	PotEl pf4.04		9.6		z1500	42	42	42	+1
28⅛	20⅛	Premier	.64	2.3	10	9	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
44⅛	21¼	PrimeCm			21	161	35½	34⅝	35½	+1
19	17	PrimeC	wi			15	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
93	78⅛	ProctG	3.40	4.3	12	251	79½	79	79½	
14½	9¼	ProdRsh	s		10	15	13	12⅝	13	
28	18⅛	Proler	.25e	1.0	13	79	26⅛	23⅝	25⅛	+2
18½	15⅛	PSvCol	1.60	10.	9	233	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28	24	PSInd	2.32	8.8	8	289	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
48½	35⅛	PSIn pf3.50		9.5		z10	37	37	37	
13½	10⅛	PSIn pf1.04		9.9		z450	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
13½	10⅛	PSIn pf1.08		9.6		z2710	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
107⅛	100⅜	PSIn pf9.44		9.1		z1070	103⅛	102	103⅛	+1⅛
22½	17⅛	PSvNH	2.12	12.	6	124	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	PSvNM	1.92	9.7	7	83	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅛	20	PSvEG	2.20	11.	7	169	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
16	13⅛	PSEG pf1.40		10.		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
59½	48½	PSEG pf5.05		9.8		z520	51½	50	51½	+1½
62⅛	51⅛	PSEG pf5.28		10.		z20	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1
25⅛	21⅛	PSEG pf2.17		9.8		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	24	PSEG pf2.43		10.		6	24½	d24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
123½	106½	PSE pf12.25		11.		z40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅜
87⅛	74½	PSEG pf8.08		11.		z100	76	76	76	—1
107	97	PSEG pf9.62		9.6		z10	100	100	100	
11½	5½	Publick				525	10⅛	9½	9⅝	
8⅛	3½	Pueblo			4	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅛	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.7	8	78	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
48	28⅛	Pullmn	1.60	5.0	8	79	32⅛	31⅝	32	
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.3	7	124	16⅛	16	16	
9⅛	3	PuritnFa				187	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.2	6	92	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
19⅛	12⅝	QuakSt O	.88	5.2	10	1429	17⅝	17	17	
33	18⅛	Quanex s	1	3.6	10	101	28	25½	28	+2⅝
12½	4⅝	Questor	.20	2.7	10	63	7½	7¼	7⅜	
		— R-R-R —								
33⅞	23⅝	RCA	1.60	6.4	7	797	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	
44	37	RCApf	3.50	8.7		z30	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+1
74	55	RCA pf	4	7.2		4	55⅝	55½	55½	+ ¼
11	10⅛	RLC	s		5	67	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	RTE	.60	6.2	5	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅛	10	RalsPur	.58	5.7	7	1591	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17	5⅛	Ramad	.12e	1.0	27	3980	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
20⅛	14	Ronco	.76	5.1	8	102	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
17⅛	9⅛	RapAm	.60e	3.8	3	169	16⅛	15⅝	16	
40⅛	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.5	5	x9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	14⅛	RaymdInt	1	6.7	4	136	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
58⅛	42½	Raythn	1.60	3.5	9	337	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅞
32⅛	18⅛	ReadBat	1	4.4	8	122	23⅛	21½	22⅛	+1½
19⅛	12⅛	RltRef	1.70e	12.	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Redman	.06e	1.0	5	119	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.7	5	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅝	ReevsB	1.80	5.5	4	13	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.7	10	24	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
63⅛	29⅛	ReinEl	1.60	2.6	15	1742	62⅛	61⅛	62	+1
177	85⅛	RelEl pf	3	1.7		3	173	172	172	+4
43⅛	29⅛	RelnGp	1.60b	4.0	4	422	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	45½	RelG pf2.20		3.6		1	61½	61½	61½	
27⅛	23⅛	RelG pf2.60		10.		16	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	25	Relln pf2.60		9.6		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	RepCp	.45e	2.0	4	x12	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
15	13⅛	RepFnS	s.92	6.3	4	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	RepMtg				29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	RepStl	1.80a	6.7	3	97	27	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	20⅛	RepTex	1	4.5	6	31	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	ResvOil	.24	1.2	12	951	u19½	18⅝	19½	+ ⅜
29⅛	19½	RsOil pf1.75		6.0		199	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
32⅛	20⅛	RevcoD	.64	2.6	10	79	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Revere			3	32	14⅛	14	14⅛	
57	44½	Revlon	1.56	3.4	12	674	46	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
22½	12⅛	Rexham	.60	3.3	6	80	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.5	6	110	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.8	6	252	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	Reyln pf4.10		8.2		55	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ½
35⅛	27⅛	RayMH	1.80	5.2	4	164	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅜
25⅛	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.2	4	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
31	19⅛	RchMer	1.06	5.3	7	209	20	19⅝	20	
21⅛	15⅛	RiegelT	1.50	8.7	7	73	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	RioGran	1	3.0	7	291	34	33	33⅝	+1⅛
18⅛	12⅛	RioGr pf.80		4.6		219	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	RiteAid	.54	2.8	8	115	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.5	6	53	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ¼
35	22⅛	Robtsn	1.90	6.2	6	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Robins	.40	4.4	8	245	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	RochG	1.44b	9.3	7	48	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	RochTl	1.56	8.2	7	173	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
25⅛	10⅛	Rockowr	1	6.4	5	33	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
40⅛	30⅛	Rockwl	2.60	7.0	6	131	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ½
97½	75½	Rkinf pf4.75		5.2		3	92	92	92	— ½
36	27⅛	Rkinf pf1.35		4.0		1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
40⅛	30⅛	RohmH	1.52	3.9	7	35	38⅛	38⅛	38½	
19⅛	10	Rohrind			4	320	13⅛	12	13	+ ⅜
23⅛	16⅛	Rollins	.72	3.5	10	271	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
40	28⅛	Rolm	s		27	175	34⅛	32½	34½	+1⅛
6⅛	2½	Ronson				18	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Roper s	.90	9.0	6	37	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Rorer	.76	5.0	11	372	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
27	15	Rosario	.60	2.5	11	184	24⅛	23½	24⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Rowan	.10	.4	12	693	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
19½	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.0	48	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
70	56⅛	RoyID	5.09e	7.5	4	340	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Rubbrm	.76	3.3	9	85	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	9⅛	RussTog	.88	8.6	7	36	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	RyanH	1	5.7	7	195	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	RyderS	1b	4.9	6	213	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
		— S-S-S —								
10⅛	5⅛	SCA	.35t	4.3	12	259	8⅛	8	8⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	SCM	1.10	4.7	5	357	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
23⅛	12⅛	SPSTec	.50	2.6	8	287	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	23½	Sabine	.56	1.6	28	120	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+1⅛
16	8	Safgdin	.32	2.0	14	260	u16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
46	34⅛	Safewy	2.60	7.4	6	87	35⅛	35	35⅛	
16⅛	8	SageCp	.44	5.3	5	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	SJoMn	1.40	5.1	11	116	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
14	11⅛	StJoLP	1.26	11.	7	9	12	11⅛	11⅛	
45	34⅛	StLSaF	2.50	5.6	6	9	44⅛	44½	44½	
11⅛	10	SPaul	1e	9.3		9	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ¼
35⅛	26⅛	StRegP	1.80	5.9	7	263	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	5½	Salant	.40	6.0	6	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅛	6⅛	Sambos			12	312	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ¼
16	14	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	104	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	SJuanR	1.85t	6.7	18	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Sanders	.40	1.9	9	191	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
40⅛	29⅛	SFeInd	2.40	5.9	6	1841	u40⅛	40⅛	40½	+ ⅜
10⅛	8	SFein pf	.50	4.6		10	u10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
40½	18⅛	SFeInt	.72	3.3	17	1070	21⅛	20⅝	21½	+1⅛
19⅛	13	SalWel	.88	5.1	9	20	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅝	SaulRE				18	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8½	3½	SavASIp			13	96	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15	7	SavOnD	.40	4.3	7	62	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	10	SavEIP	1	9.5	4	19	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
15⅛	11⅛	SavE A	1.34	11.		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SavE pf1.28		11.		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.1	4	94	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Saxon			5	121	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Schaefer				43	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
38	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.44	4.8	8	1457	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
62⅛	61½	SchrPl pf5.87		8.1		95	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Schlitz	.40	4.1	24	67	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
76	66⅛	Schlmb	s1.10	1.5	17	1389	73	71	73	+2⅛
27⅛	18	SCOA s	.90	3.7	8	36	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	ScottLad	.36r	7.8		90	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	5.8	6	153	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1½
21⅛	15⅛	ScottF	.64	3.3	7	53	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13½	ScotP	.92	5.3	6	502	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Scottys	.36	2.8	8	59	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	Scovill	1.40	7.5	5	31	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Scudder			16	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	Scud pf	.81e	9.5		2	8½	8½	8½	
14⅛	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46		12.		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	15½	SeaCont	.42	2.2	6	159	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
35⅛	23⅛	SeabCL	2.20	8.1	5	41	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ¼
17⅛	9⅛	SeabWA	.40b	2.4	11	827	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31½	23	Seafst	1.72	4.4	6	5	25½	25¼	25¼	
34½	22⅛	Seagrm	pf1.12			803	32½	31⅛	32½	+ ⅛
17⅛	10½	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	7	32	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
16⅛	15⅛	SealAir	n.40	2.3	10	103	u17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
29⅛	19⅛	SearlPw	1.10	4.4	7	21	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	SearleG	.52	3.6	10	571	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Sears	1.28	6.8	7	1291	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅛	5⅛	Seatrain			56	111	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26½	SecPac	n1.80	6.4	5	259	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	24½	Sedco	.64	2.4	13	130	27⅛	26⅝	27	+1⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SelgLt	1.20b	9.4	5	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.0	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Shakspr	.52	5.0	8	147	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.4	5	17	13⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
34½	21	Shapell	.15	.5	4	68	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
17½	7⅛	ShearH	.40	2.9	3	45	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	30¼	ShellOil	2	4.9	7	602	40⅛	39½	40½	+1⅛
		ShellT	s		7	323	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	ShelGlo	.70	6.9	4	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35		8.2		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
45	32⅛	ShelG pf	3	8.4		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Shrwin			78	47	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
58	44	Shrw pf4.40		9.9		z410	44½	44½	44½	
14⅛	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.4	7	35	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.1	6	1922	26⅛	25½	26	+ ½
38⅛	26⅛	Sigcode	1.48	4.5	6	62	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	SimPrec	.24	1.5	13	138	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	SimpPat	.56	4.4	13	1571	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Singer	.80	6.1	5	103	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	30⅛	Singr pf3.50		12.		21	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	22	Skaggs	.80	3.1	8	50	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.9	7	206	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅛	17⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.7	3	27	18⅛	17⅛	18¼	+ ½
58	39	SmithIn	1.12	2.0	18	182	56	55	56	+1⅛
45⅛	38⅛	Smkln			15	627	44	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅛
22	14½	SmithTr	1	5.8	4	5	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16½	Smucker	1	5.1	7	4	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
22½	20⅛	SnapOn	s.80	3.7	12	238	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.1	16	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	16½	SooLin	s		8	10	18½	18⅛	18½	
6½	2⅛	SoAtlTr				19	5	4⅝	5	
19	15	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	x126	15⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
29	24½	SCrE pf2.50		10.		x2	24½	d24	24	+ ½
20⅛	16⅛	SoJerIn	1.74	10.	8	x8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
45⅛	26⅛	Soutdwn	.60	1.4	7	44	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
15⅛	11½	SoetBk	.80	5.9	6	81	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	14.	9	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	SoCalE	2.48	9.6	6	145	26	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	12	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	1006	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅛	17½	SolnGE	1.52	8.5	5	26	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅜
39½	29⅛	SoNRes	1.25	3.4	7	266	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.2	6	21	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
48⅛	41½	SoNE pf3.82		9.1		5	42	42	42	
34	25	SouPac	2.40	7.9	6	80	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	44⅛	SouRy	3.20	5.9	6	82	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
56	43	SoRy pf	3	5.7		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1⅛
29⅛	26⅛	SoRy pf2.60		9.6		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	6.9	8	137	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1
34⅛	25⅛	Soutind	.84	3.2	9	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	39⅛	SouRoyl	1.20	1.7	19	138	69⅛	68½	69	+ ⅛
34½	34⅛	SouRoyl	wi			5	u34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.3	5	95	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	SwtBsh	1.24	5.5	6	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	SwtFore	.40	2.1	5	270	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
74	21⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		4.3		19	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
15⅛	13⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.7	8	317	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
26½	12½	SpartF	.40	1.5	11	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15½	10½	Sparton	.80	6.1	6	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	15⅛	SpectPh			15	154	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
23½	13⅛	SperryH	1	7.4	4	9	13⅛	13½	13½	
51⅛	39⅛	SperryR	1.32	2.9	7	416	45½	44⅛	45⅛	+ ½
20⅞	14	SprngsM	1.05	6.5	5	30	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.8	8	116	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ½
37⅜	25½	Squibb	1.08	3.7	11	837	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
13⅜	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	6.2	6	17	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
24⅝	16½	Staley	1	4.2	16	185	24⅛	23½	24	+ ⅜
29⅝	22⅜	StBrnd	1.36	5.6	9	57	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ½
35	19⅛	StBPnt	.64	3.0	9	121	21	19¾	21	+1⅛
20⅛	13½	StdMotA	.64	4.0	7	10	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	38⅝	StdOilCl	2.80	6.0	7	896	47⅜	45⅞	46⅞	+1¼
65	46½	StOInd	3	4.6	8	1832	u65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
54⅝	28⅝	StOilOh	1.20	2.1	12	2463	u56⅛	55	56⅛	+2
12¾	7⅛	StPacCp	.50b	5.7	4	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19¼	12⅝	Standex	.70	4.2	7	29	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
29	22⅜	StanW	1.08	3.9	7	x614	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	22⅜	Starret	1.32	4.8	6	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
6⅜	3½	StMotInv			15	120	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅜	StaMSe	1.05	10.		80	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
21⅜	20⅛	StaufCh	s1.10	5.3	7	132	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	Sterchl	.68	6.6	5	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8⅜	6⅛	SterlBcp	.66	8.8	5	52	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
21⅜	14	SterlDg	.84	4.1	13	2515	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.2	13	57	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.4	10	80	25	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	4	66	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.1	6	13	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	19⅜	StokVC	1.32	3.8	11	45	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
50	37⅜	StoneW	2.75r	6.7	8	38	40⅞	39⅞	40⅝	+1⅛
29⅜	10½	StonCon	.60	2.3	15	71	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	14½	StopShp	1.20	7.3	4	21	16⅜	16⅛	16½	
23⅜	18⅜	StorTec	s		15	1499	19⅝	18⅝	19⅜	+1⅛
42⅜	26	StorerB	1.30	3.2	10	37	40½	40	40½	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
32⅜	23½	StuWar	1.25	5.0	4	190	25⅛	24½	25	
5	2⅜	SuavSho	.20	5.2	10	35	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	16½	SubPrG	1.44	5.9	7	319	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
32	22	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
28⅜	19	SunEl	.40	2.6	13	70	24⅝	23⅛	23⅝	—1⅛
54½	36⅜	SunCo	3	5.8	7	340	51⅛	50⅛	51½	+1⅛
56⅜	37½	SunC pf2.25		4.2		16	53⅜	51⅞	53	+1⅛
25	16⅜	Sunbm	1.40	6.2	7	345	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	19	Sundstr	1	4.1	8	323	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅜
69⅜	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.0		1	58½	58½	58½	—1½
17½	9	SunsM	.40	2.7	18	84	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅜	SuprVal	.54	3.1	9	37	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
471	244½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	26	130	404	394	402	+11
16⅜	9⅜	SupmkG	.42	3.2	4	145	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
31	21½	Supm pf1.30		5.0		3	26	26	26	
12⅜	4½	Supsco				25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM	.97e	9.5	9	68	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	20⅛	Swank	1.48a	6.4	6	107	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	14½	Sybron	.96	4.9	8	81	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
16	7⅛	Systron	.10	.8	27	459	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
		— T-T-T —								
20⅜	10⅛	TRE	1.26	6.6	9	136	19⅛	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
42⅜	33½	TRW	2	5.8	6	295	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
92⅜	73½	TRW pf4.40		5.9		1	74	74	74	—1½
80	63⅜	TRW pr4.50		6.6		11	69	68⅛	68⅛	— ½
25⅜	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.7	7	86	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
4⅜	1⅜	Talcott				27	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
15⅜	10	Talley	1	9.8	7	142	10½	10	10⅛	+ ¼
15⅜	10½	Talley pf	1	9.2		35	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	TampE	1.44	7.9	8	218	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	17⅜	Tandy			6	395	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅜	Tandycft	n		2	53	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅜	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.5	26	57	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
15½	9	Tchncolr	.68	4.6	6	68	13½	13	13	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Technicn			11	203	13	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
57	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	13	251	51⅜	49⅞	51⅜	+1⅜
11⅛	5⅛	Telecor	5.60c		4	30	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
130½	83⅜	Teledn	9.92t	8.3	6	289	119⅞	116⅝	119⅞	+2⅜
19½	8⅛	Telprmt			21	817	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅜	Telex			10	1107	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
34½	29	Tennco	2.20	6.7	7	891	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
89½	81½	Tenc pr7.40		8.8		15	84	84	84	
128½	108½	Tennc pf5.50		4.5		1	122	122	122	+1⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			10	68	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅛
13	6⅜	Tesoro			8	3797	u14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
25	19½	Tesor pf2.16		8.3		565	u26⅛	25	26	+1⅛
27⅜	22½	Texaco	2.16	8.3	7	2169	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
41⅜	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.6	8	97	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ½
46	32	TexEst	2.30	5.3	8	118	43½	42⅛	43½	+1
27⅜	25⅜	TxET pf2.40		9.1		347	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
30	26⅜	TxET pf2.87		10.		3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	34⅜	TexGT	2.64	6.6	7	296	39⅜	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	16	Texind	.60	3.0	5	40	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
92½	75⅜	Texinst	2	2.3	13	283	86½	85⅜	86⅛	+1
15⅜	5⅜	Texint			17	606	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	24⅜	TexOGs	.36b	.9	10	376	38½	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
57	43⅜	TxPcLd	.45e	.8	20	4	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
22⅜	18	TexUtl	1.64	8.7	7	1093	19⅜	18⅜	18⅞	
25⅜	17⅜	Texspif	1.20	5.5	13	99	22	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	35⅜	Texfl pf	3	7.4		119	40⅝	40	40⅝	— ⅛
13½	4	Texfl Ind			3	270	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.9	6	179	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.2		2	29	29	29	
31⅜	21⅜	Textr pf1.40		6.1		21	23⅛	23	23	— ½
39⅜	27⅜	Thiokol	1.36	3.8	7	25	34⅛	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
48⅜	39⅜	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	12	17	41½	41	41½	+ ½
14⅜	8⅜	Thomin	.52b	5.0	5	2	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
33⅜	28	ThmJW	1.80	6.9	6	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	9½	Thrifty	.60	4.1	11	33	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
38	18⅜	Ticor	1.28	3.4	9	59	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
28⅜	19⅜	Tidwatr	.90	4.2	8	343	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
34⅜	19	Tigerlnt	.80	3.4	6	275	24	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
50⅜	35⅜	Timeln	1.66	4.4	7	50	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	26½	Timi pfB1.57		5.6		53	28⅛	27⅜	28	— ⅛
35⅜	26⅜	TimesM	1.20	4.2	7	142	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝	+ ½
68⅜	45	Timkn	3	5.0	7	24	59⅜	59½	59½	— ⅛
9	5⅛	TobinP				2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
34½	19⅜	ToddSh			6	35	25⅜	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	12⅜	Tokheim	.60	3.0	9	65	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
24⅜	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	69	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24	19⅜	TolEd pf2.21		11.		142	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
29⅜	17⅜	ToroCo	.72	3.3	7	104	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
19	15⅜	Tracor	s.40	2.5	7	33	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	17½	Trane	s		8	1003	20⅜	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
38⅜	27⅜	TranUn	2.12	6.4	7	55	33	32⅜	33	+ ½

Because of technical problems, closing prices for the following issues are not available for this edition. These are 3 pm prices:

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30⅛	13⅛	TWC			4	357	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		29	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	TWC pf1.90		12.		38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Transm	1	5.9	5	308	17	16⅝	17	
23⅛	19½	Traninc	2	9.6		14	21	20⅝	20⅝	
28⅛	16⅛	Transco	1.24	4.6	11	268	27	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	5.9	6	x9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
103½	97⅛	TrG pf10.32		10.		z200	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
26⅛	23⅛	TrGP pf2.50		10.		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.8	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Tranwy	1.80	8.1	5	75	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	Travlrs	2.08	5.5	4	314	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Travelr pf2		4.9		2	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	TriCon	1.94e	11.		78	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	TriSoM			9	293	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	Triolnd	.20r	2.0	7	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
24⅛	14⅛	TriaPc	.84	4.0	7	6	20⅛	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Trico	.16	1.5	10	92	11	10½	10⅛	+ ½
24⅛	15⅛	Trintyln	1	4.2	10	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	TucsEP	1.42	8.8	8	x296	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox	1.40a	3.3	6	175	43⅛	42⅛	43	+ ⅛
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.2	7	9	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	TycoLab	1	5.6	4	81	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	TylerCp	.45	2.9	7	66	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
42½	21⅛	Tymshr			15	139	39½	38½	39½	+1
		— U-U-U —								
45⅛	23⅛	UAL	1	3.8	2	843	26⅛	26	26½	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	UGI	1.64	8.1	7	13	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
29½	25⅛	UGI pf2.75		10.		z70	27	27	27	+ ⅛
22⅛	14	UMC	1.20	7.5	7	97	16⅛	16	16	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				18	3	3	3	— ⅛
30½	16	UNCRes	.40	2.3	5	92	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ½
39½	17	UVind	18c		5	122	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Unarco	.88	7.1	5	87	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ½
64⅛	50½	UniNV	4.27e	7.2	6	7	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
52½	40⅛	UCamp	2.40	5.2	9	114	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	UnCarb	2.80	7.5	6	359	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7½	UnComr	.20	1.8		95	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	UnionCp	.31r	6.2	6	37	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	11.	6	119	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
49⅛	39⅛	UnEl pf4.50		11.		z110	42½	42	42	+ ½
24⅛	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13		11.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72		10.		3	26½	26½	26½	
36	33	UnOCal	s		8	635	u36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
67⅛	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.4	11	511	u68	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
23½	15	UPac pf	.47	2.0		5	u23⅛	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal			16	185	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
82	42	Uniryal pf8		15.		z600	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	51	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20		11.		33	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛

Here end 3 pm prices. The following are closing prices. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
41½	29⅛	UEnRs	2.48	6.1	6	114	40⅛	40	40½	+ ⅛
30⅛	28½	UFinCal	s.90	3.1	9	47	29⅛	29½	29½	+ ⅛
24	13⅛	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	237	u24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27	21⅛	Utilum	2.56	11.	6	x36	23½	22⅛	23⅛	+ ½
23⅛	19	Utilu pf2.20		12.		y100	19	19	19	+ ½
20⅛	12½	Unitlnd	.85b	5.4	5	33	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Unitinn	.22	1.9	5	176	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.1	5	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn				45	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	16	UnRelp	.84	2.8	5	72	30½	30	30⅛	+ ½
16⅛	14½	USFoS	1.58e	9.8		17	16⅛	16	16⅛	
37⅛	29	USFId	2.40	6.8	4	146	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	USGyps	2	6.8	4	152	29⅛	28⅛	29½	+ ½
30⅛	22½	USGy pf1.80		6.9		5	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	USHom	.52	4.0	4	271	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	USInd	.64	7.6	5	103	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	USLeasg	.52	3.5	6	4	15	15	15	
8	4⅛	US Rty				73	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	USShoe	1.48	7.4	5	37	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.2	5	535	23	22	22⅛	— ⅛
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	158	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	35⅛	UnTech	2.20	6.0	7	1302	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87		7.7		223	50⅛	50	50	— ⅛
20	17⅛	UniTel	1.44	7.8	7	242	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
26⅛	12	Unitrod	.50	2.0	11	251	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
9⅛	6⅛	Univar	.56	6.3	6	21	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	5.4	8	58	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24	15⅛	UnLeaf	1.20	6.0	7	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.4	10	49	45⅛	45	45	
25	17	USLIFE	.46	2.9	7	244	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
11½	9	UslifeFd	.96a	9.8		31	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
19⅛	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.4	10	98	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
31½	27¼	UtPL pf2.80		10.		2	28	27⅛	28	
		— V-V-V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.3	6	27	19¼	18⅛	19¼	+ ¼
24⅛	14	VSI Cp	.60	2.7	7	19	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅜
9½	4⅛	Valleyln	.40	5.6	31	25	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	25	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Varian	.40	2.0	34	395	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Varo	.32	3.5	5	180	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26	16⅛	Veeco	.50	2.1	9	118	24	23	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Vendo				10	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.		26	12⅛	12	12	
33	18⅛	Viacom	.32	1.1	14	92	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
15⅛	12	VaEPw	1.40	11.	7	1049	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
85½	72	VaEP pf7.72		11.		z10	72	72	72	
99⅛	89	VaEP pf8.60		9.6		z60	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
30⅛	25½	VaEP pf2.90		11.		12	26⅛	25⅛	26½	+ ⅛
81	67	VaEP pf7.20		11.		z100	69	68½	68½	— ½
21⅛	7⅛	Vornado	.60	3.0	94	185	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Vulclnc	.75	5.2	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
37¼	26¼	VulcnM	1.60	4.8	7	31	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
		— W-W-W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	71	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.1	5	53	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	Wachov	.76	4.5	7	20	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf2.20		4.8		8	46⅛	44½	46⅛	+1⅛
7	3½	WachRity				449	6½	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
29⅛	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.2	12	17	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
30½	23½	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	6	25	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
40	28	WlkrA	a1.60a			38	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
33⅛	21⅛	WallBus	.84	3.4	7	17	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
27	17⅛	WalMu	1.40	6.2	4	24	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ½
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	5.9	6	60	30½	29⅛	30½	+ ⅜
11⅛	10	WaltJ pf	1	10.		z30	10	10	10	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.0		6	32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd			9	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Warnaco			5	16	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	WarnS	1.60	5.5	8	27	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	32⅛	WrnCom	s1	3.0	7	299	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
32½	21½	WarnrL	1.32	5.9	8	2166	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.9	13	20	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	WashNat	1.40	4.7	7	17	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	33	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
33⅛	21½	WasteM	.70	2.2	12	135	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	23	169	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos	.48	8.2	7	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.4	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
38	10⅛	WebbD	.20	1.1	13	652	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	22½	WeisMk	s.80	3.5	8	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	6.2	5	32	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
15	10⅛	WelFM	1.25e	8.6	9	37	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
51½	44⅛	WtPP pf4.50		9.8		z230	46	45	46	+1
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.2	6	122	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	WstctT	g.80			25	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.8	3	174	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37	23⅛	WAir pf	2	8.1		27	25½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.0	6	1070	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	WnCoNA	.40	1.1	13	277	u35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+1⅛
40⅛	24⅛	WPacln	1	1.8		43	55	53⅛	55	+2
27⅛	15	WnPubl	.88	3.2	11	181	27⅛	27½	27½	
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.1	9	470	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
52	42	WnUn pf4.60		9.5		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	WUn dpf1.18		12.		26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
66	59½	WUTI pf	6	10.		1	59	d59	59	— ½
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56		12.		19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.3	5	1554	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	4.6	7	34	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	Weybrg	1.08	4.8	5	x7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	Weyerhr	1	3.4	8	427	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
47½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80		6.6		150	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
43	26⅛	WheelF	1.20	4.2	8	60	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
44⅛	29⅛	WheelF pf2		6.6		1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
20½	9	WheelPit			2	57	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	7.2	7	535	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
25	18⅛	Witco	1.20	4.9	6	31	24½	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
17½	10	WitrR	.80	7.4	5	69	11	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	WolvrW	.30	2.9	6	39	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12½	Wometc	.60	3.1	9	201	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
31⅛	15⅛	WoodPt	.48	1.7	15	168	29	28⅛	29	+1
32	17⅛	Wolwth	1.60	6.2	6	2452	25⅛	24	25⅛	+1⅛
43	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20		6.1		19	36	34	36	+2
12⅛	5	WorldAir			5	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
74⅛	56⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	3.6	7	14	68	67	67⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	5.5	6	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Wylain	.80	6.4	6	67	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
8⅛	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.8	9	21	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Wyly			16	93	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
		— X-Y-Z —								
64	50	Xerox	2.40	4.0	11	2846	61	59½	60⅛	+1⅛
23	14⅛	XTRA	s .52	2.4	4	194	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
36	13⅛	Yates	.20	.6	7	40	35⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15	ZaleCp	1	5.6	6	60	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
17	12⅛	ZaleptA	.80	5.7		5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	1.6	11	168	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp			4	77	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	ZenithR	1	7.5	10	226	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	5.0	7	124	16⅛	16	16	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 5, 1979

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
10⅛ - 10½	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	1 13/16 - 15/16	11⅛ - 12⅛	11⅜ - 12⅛
10 7/16 - 10 9/16	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	1 15/16 - 21/16	11⅞ - 12⅛	11⅞ - 12⅛
10 11/16 - 10 13/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	2 - 2⅛	11⅞ - 12⅛	11½ - 12
10⅞ - 10⅞	6⅛ - 6⅜	2⅛ - 2⅜	11⅞ - 12⅛	11⅜ - 11⅞
10 7/16 - 10 9/16	7 - 7⅛	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	11½ - 12	11⅜ - 11⅞

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 5, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0960	4.354	109.62 *	47.38 *	0.2455	——	6.8190 *	121.17 *	38.01 *
Brussels (a)	30.725	63.8575	16.074	6.9475	3.5995 *	14.673	——	17.7725	5.5676
Frankfurt	1.9125	3.9800	——	43.25 *	2.241 x	91.26 *	6.223 *	110.42 *	34.65 *
London (b)	2.08125	——	2.9825	9.1970	1,774.25	4.3520	64.02	3.6040	11.4710
Milan	852.70	1,773.95	446.69	193.04	——	407.63	27.785	493.50	154.82
New York (c)	——	2.0808	1.9169	4.42875	853.25	2.0975	30.78	1.734	5.52675
Paris	4.42225	9.1935	231.460 *	——	5.1810 x	210.22 *	14.3995 *	255.70 *	80.25 *
Zurich	1.73385	3.60755	90.5593 *	39.2094 *	0.2032	82.72955 *	5.63875 *	——	31.34025 *
ECU	1.32092	0.634754	2.52178	5.83584	1,126.75	2.76337	40.5325	2.2819	7.27433

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.5105 ; Escudo: 49.83 ; Israeli £: 24.125 ; Peseta: 66.07 ; Schilling: 14.0675 ; Sw.krona: 4.382 ; Yen: 220.075 ; Norw. krona: 5.182 ; Fin mark: 3.999 ; Belgian financial franc: 31.755 ; Hong Kong $: 5.1265 ; Singapore $: 2.2045 ; Canadian $: 85.015 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 5, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a ... National Securities Dealers Assn. ... the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial ...

Stock	Bid	Asked
Crawfd	14½	15½
CrosTra	18⅛	18⅛
CullrFed	1	1½
CycHron	14½	16
DanlyM	19½	20½
DiaDes	13	13½
DavlMol	24	26
DektbAg	25⅛	26½
DeLuxC	31⅛	32⅛
DelCanT	12	13
DetlnfB	24	25
DeweyEl	1⅛	2⅛
DioCrys	23½	24½
DixnCru	33	34½
Docutel	7⅛	8⅛
DellrGn	8⅛	9⅛
Donldsn	20⅛	21⅛
DorchGs	16	16⅛
DoylDB	19	19⅛
DunkinD	13⅛	13⅛
Dortron	15	16
EatnVnce	5⅛	6⅛
EconLab	21⅛	21⅛
ElPasEl	10	10⅛
ElderBe	8⅛	9
EleNucl	4⅛	5⅛
ElModul	5⅛	6⅛
EnrDev	15⅛	16⅛
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EatOll	24⅛	25⅛
EthanAl	30	31
Fabri	11-16	15-16
FidUnLf	34⅛	34⅛
FtBkSys	36⅛	37⅛
FtBostn	20⅛	21⅛
FtEmpS	11	11⅛
FtWnFin	5⅛	5⅛
Flicker	13⅛	13⅛
FloatPnt	13⅛	14⅛
FlaWaltU	11-16	15-16
ForestO	18⅛	19⅛
Formigli	3⅛	3
FrankCo	8	8⅛
FrankEl	12⅛	12⅛
GnRlEst	8½	10
GnRelns	77½	79½
GovEFn	11½	12⅛
GreenM	11⅛	12
GreyAdv	34	37
GIltntel	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5	5½
Hardwk	14⅛	15½
HrpRow	12⅛	12⅛
HarpGp	21⅛	22½
HartfNt	16⅛	16⅛
HenrdF	20½	21⅛
Holobm	2⅛	2⅛
Hoover	17⅛	18⅛
HorizRs	1½	2
Hyattint	15½	16½
IndNucl	4⅛	4⅛
Infraind	2⅛	3⅛
IntelCp	46⅛	47⅛
IntrcEnr	7⅛	8⅛
IntmlGs	13⅛	13⅛
InBkWsh	8⅛	9⅛
IwaSoUt	23⅛	24⅛
JamWPh	7⅛	8
Jamsby	14⅛	15
JiffyFd	½	⅛
JostynM	16⅛	17½
KaisSt pf	19⅛	20
Kalvar	3⅛	2⅛
Kaman	18⅛	19½
KmpAm	11	11½
KateGre	5-16	13-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	26	27½
Keuffel	16⅛	17⅛
Kimball	15	15½
Kinplnt	16	17
KnapeV	14	15
Kratos	15⅛	16⅛
Lancein	18½	19⅛
LandRes	2⅛	3⅛
LaneCo	21⅛	22⅛
LidStor	6⅛	7
LinBcst	40⅛	41
Loewn	10½	11½
ModsGE	18⅛	19⅛
MagelPet	2⅛	2 15-16
MairRtn	1 7-16	1 11-16
Maffkr	28⅛	29⅛
MatAsst	18⅛	18⅛
MaulLP	25	26½
McCorm	14⅛	14⅛
McQuay	11⅛	12½
Midexw	20⅛	21⅛
MidldCap	6⅛	6⅛
MidlRes	3⅛	4
MidlBks	26⅛	27⅛
Millipr	25½	26⅛
MissVlG	14	15
MonfCol	7⅛	7⅛
MoorePd	18½	19½
MorePas	1⅛	2½
Mostek	23⅛	23⅛
MotchM	18	19
MotClub	5⅛	6⅛
Mueller	22⅛	23½
NorgCo	23⅛	24⅛
NatGOil	14⅛	15⅛
NwldRE	14⅛	15½
NJNGas	14⅛	15⅛
NielsnA	23⅛	24⅛
NielsnB	23⅛	24⅛
NoCarGs	11⅛	11⅛
NoEOI un	73½	75
NwtNGs	12⅛	12½
NwstPS	16⅛	17
Noxell	20⅛	20⅛
OgilvyM	20	20⅛
OhFerro	10½	11⅛
OtterTP	21⅛	21⅛
PCAInt	7⅛	7⅛
PabstB	11⅛	11⅛
PcGaR	20⅛	21
PauleyP	9⅛	10⅛
PeerMf	8⅛	9
PennEnt	14⅛	15⅛
Petrolit	48⅛	49⅛
Pettibon	23	24
PierceSS	10	10⅛
Pinkrtn	29⅛	30⅛
PlanHlB	21⅛	21⅛
Plasline	3⅛	4⅛
Possis	6	6⅛
Prapro	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	11⅛	12⅛
PurtBen	18⅛	19⅛
PutDCop	8	8½
Qualinns	5⅛	5⅛
RosenPr	7⅛	8⅛
Raychm	84½	88½
Raymnd	28	29
RecoEq	7⅛	7⅛
RoadEx	28½	29⅛
RobbMy	34	36
Roselon	4⅛	5⅛
Rouse	11⅛	12
RusStov	15⅛	15⅛
Sadlier	3⅛	4⅛
ScanDt	2 5-16	2 9-16
ScrippsH	48	51
SeisDelt	11½	11⅛
Svanstr	27⅛	28⅛
Shawmt	34⅛	35⅛
SolidSts	11⅛	12½
SColWtr	13⅛	14⅛
SwGsCp	11⅛	11⅛
SwElSv	15⅛	16⅛
Standyn	29	29⅛
StdRegs	25½	26½
StanHP	25⅛	26⅛
Sterlst	5⅛	6⅛
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperEl	8⅛	9
TIME DC	6⅛	6⅛
Tampax	30⅛	31⅛
TecumP	61	63
Tennant	28	30
Tiprary	9½	10
TexcoCs	17⅛	17⅛
TrnsDcO	17⅛	18½
TricoPd	49	52
TrinOG	6⅛	7⅛
TysonFd	14½	15½
UnMcGil	10	11
USSurg	18⅛	19⅛
USTrck	14⅛	14⅛
UVaBsh	24½	25
UpPenP	16⅛	17½
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	19⅛	20
Velcro s	9⅛	9⅛
VaNBsh	14⅛	15⅛
WshEnr	14	14½
WebbRs	18⅛	19⅛
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WigtnMs	9⅛	10⅛
WellsGa	5⅛	6
WinMtg	4⅛	4⅛
WmorC	34½	35⅛
WoodLot	27½	28⅛
WWEng	7½	7⅛
WrightW	4⅛	5⅛
ZionUtu	19½	20½

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, June 5, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	91⅛	92⅛
Ashland 7½-82	95⅛	96⅛
Australia 8⅛-83	94⅛	95⅛
Australia 8⅛-91	94⅛	95⅛
Australia 8⅛-92	91	92
BTokyo 7⅛-84	91⅛	92⅛
Barclays 8⅛-92	92	93
BCHyd. 7⅛-85	90⅛	91⅛
Bell Can 7⅛-87	90	91
BFCE 8⅛-83	96⅛	97⅛
Brazil 9⅛-84	94⅛	95⅛
Brit Gas 9-81	98⅛	99⅛
BrokenHill 8-85	92⅛	93⅛
Coc Berm. 8⅛-84	95⅛	96⅛
Cdn NatlR 8⅛-86	92⅛	93⅛
Charbonss 8⅛-81	97⅛	98⅛
CityInvest 8⅛-84	93⅛	94⅛
Cons Food 7½-91	87	88
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	92⅛	93⅛
EEC 8⅛-82	96⅛	97⅛
EEC 7⅛-84	91⅛	92⅛
ECS 8⅛-81	97⅛	98⅛
ECS 8⅛-97	90⅛	91⅛
EIB 8⅛-83	95⅛	96⅛
EIB 8-84	93⅛	94⅛
Elf Aquit. 8⅛-85	93½	94⅛
EMI 9⅛-89	92½	93½
Ericsson 8½-89	92½	93½
Esso 8-86 nov	97⅛	98⅛
Eurofima 8½-83	97⅛	98⅛
Fiat 8-82	94½	95½
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gotaverken 8½-87	91	92
Gould 9⅛-83	99⅛	100½
GulfWestn 8⅛-84	93	95
Homersley 8½-84	96	97
Home Oil 9½-86	97⅛	98⅛
ICI 8⅛-87	92½	93½
ISE Cndo 9-82	97⅛	98⅛
I.U.Overseas 8-83	96½	97½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	95⅛	96⅛
Manitoba 8⅛-83	96	97
Michelin 9⅛-86	98⅛	99⅛
Midld Intl 8⅛-86	95½	96½
Montreal 9⅛-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	90⅛	91⅛
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	98	99
NBrunswick 8-84	92	93
NZealand 9⅛-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96	97
NrsKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	90⅛	91⅛
Norway 8½-81	97⅛	98⅛
Occidental 9⅛-83	98⅛	99⅛
Offsh Min 8⅛-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98⅛	99⅛
OntarioHyd 8-87	91	92
ProvSaskat 8⅛-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	97⅛	98
QuebProv 9-83	98⅛	99⅛
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	91	92
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	92⅛	93⅛
Singer 8⅛-82	95	96
Stlnd 8⅛-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8⅛-87	91⅛	92⅛
SwedStCo. 7⅛-82	94⅛	95⅛
TMay 7⅛-87	89⅛	90⅛
Textron 7⅛-87	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	90⅛	91⅛
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92	93
Vwagen 7⅛-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90½	91½
BroadHale 4⅛-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	69½	71½
Chevron 5-88	143	145
Chrysler 4⅛-88	66	68
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Coke Bott. 6⅛-93	89	91
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	115½	117½
Cumminl 6⅛-86	89	91
Dartind 4⅛-87	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-86	81	83
Ford 6-86	86½	88½
Ford 5-88	78	80
GenElec 4⅛-87	75	77
GenFoods 4⅛-82	87	89
Gillette 4⅛-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4⅛-87	73	75
GulWestn 5-86	84	86
Honneywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6⅛-97	91½	92½
INA 6-97	91	93
ISE 6⅛-89	85½	87½
ITT 4⅛-97	71½	73½
Jusco 6-92	103⅛	104⅛
Komatsu 7⅛-90	126	127
MorganJP 4⅛-87	89½	91½
Nabisco 5⅛-88	93½	95½
OwensIll 4½-87	99	101
PenneyJC 4½-87	70	72
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4⅛-83	130½	132½
Revlon 4⅛-87	113	115
Sperry 4⅛-88	93½	95½
Squibb 4⅛-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	88½	90½
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4⅛-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	73	75
WarnLamb 4⅛-88	69	71
Xerox 5-88	72½	74½

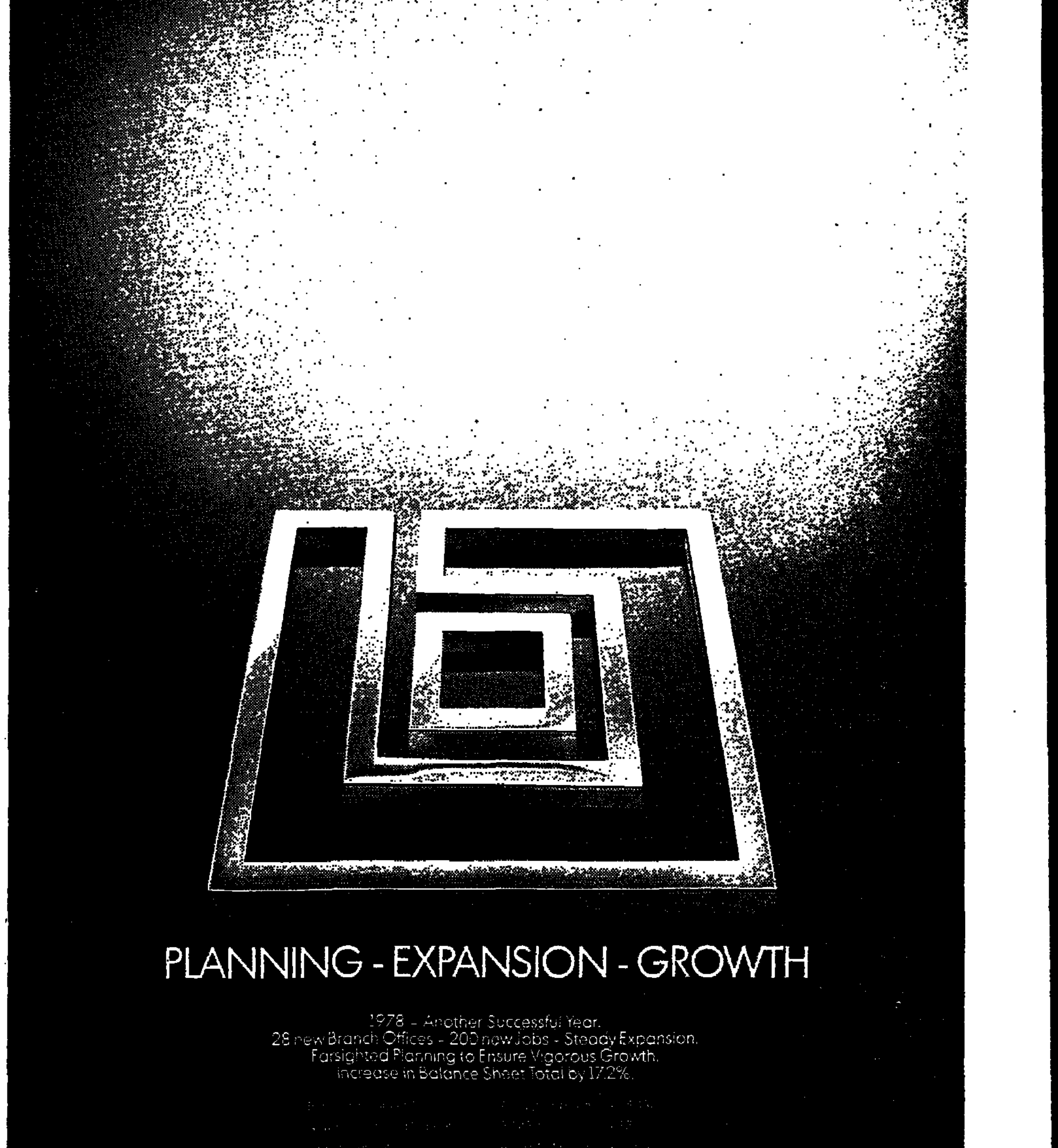
Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4⅛-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-93	124½	126½
Beatrice 6⅛-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	84	86
Beecham 6⅛-92	99⅛	100⅛
Boots 6⅛-93	99	100
Borden 6⅛-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	85	87

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long
Tuesday	95.87	88.51
Previous	95.83	88.5



International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	88.50	88.80	94.30	88.40
Brussels (2)	130.41	130.81	131.53	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	137.61	139.40	159.63	137.61
London 30	509.38	513.50	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	285.76	286.01	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	79.66	79.47	82.53	55.45
Paris (6)	117.36	117.45	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	589.32	591.68	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	441.23	445.33	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,123.96	6,190.71	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	326.70	328.40	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Stoman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.30
Albert Heijn	91.00
Algembank	347.50
Amrobank	69.60
A'Dam Rub	50.50
Fokker	23.92
Heineken	80.50
H.V.A.	50.80
Hoogovens	30.70
K.L.M.	101.50
Nat. Nedder	103.30
Pakhoed	46.40
Philips	23.80
Robeco	162.00
Rolinco	131.00
Rorento	111.40
Royal Dutch	141.10
Unilever	122.70
Van Ommer	173.50
VMF-Stork	40.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,550
GBL (B.lamb)	1,765
Cockerill	560
Electrobel	6,870
GB-Inno-BM	2,635
Hoboken	3,100
Petrofina	4,740
Ph Gevaert	1,272
Soc Generale	2,125
Solvay	2,570
Un Miniere	878

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	46.10
B.A.S.F	131.10
Bayer	131.00
Commerzbnk	185.40
Cont. Gummi	56.10
Daimler	276.00
Demag	145.00
Deutsche Bnk	256.50
Dresdner Bnk	200.00
Hoechst	123.70
Hoesch	42.60
Karlstadt	286.50
Kaufhof	210.00
K.H.D.	171.50
Lufthansa	90.30
Mannesman	145.50
Metallgesell.	218.00
Neckermann	152.00
RWE new	164.20
Schering	221.50
Siemens	239.70
Thyssen	84.10
Varta	164.00
Veba	143.50
Volkswagen	217.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.33
Anglo-Am	0.45
Barclays Bnk	0.46
Beecham Gp	5.66
BICC	1.36
Boots	2.01
Bowater	1.83
BAT Ind.	2.88
BOC Int'l	0.78½
Brit. Pet.	11.96
Burmah	1.22
Cadbury Sc.	0.64½
Chartered	1.56
Courtaulds	1.03
De Beer D	4.38
Decca Rec	3.60
Distillers	2.17
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.06
GEC	3.97
Free St Ged	0.26
GKN	2.81
Glaxo Gp	4.78

Gold Fields	3.54
Gt Un St	4.06
Guinness	1.84
Hawker-Sidd	2.16
Hudson Bay	$14.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.77
Imps	0.93
Marks & Spen.	1.15
Metal Box	3.38
Nichols	0.64
Plessey	1.05
Rand Mines	0.55½
Rank Org.	2.31
Royal Dutch	0.39¼
P.T.Z.	3.10
Shell	3.80
Thorn (A)	4.55
Tube Invest.	3.98
Union Corb.	4.54
Vickers	1.86
War L3½	0.32
West Deep	$16¾
West Drief	$49¾
West Hold	$33¾
West Mln	1.49
Woolworth	0.78
ZCI	0.11¼

Milan

Bastogi	836.00
ERBA	1,897.00
ErcMorelli	282.00
Fiat	2,750.00
Finsider	169.50
Generali	44,050.00
IFI	2,310.00
Italgas	717.00
Italsider	419.00
LaRinas	140.00
Montedis	190.00
Olivetti	1,120.00
Pirelli	1,490.00
Snia Visco	900.00

Paris

Air Liquide	376.00
Aquitaine	649.00
BSN	572.00
Carrefour	1,618.00
Cim Lafarge	223.50
Cie Bancaire	377.50
CFP	169.50
CGE	376.00
CCF	147.00
Ferodo	344.00
Gen Occident	254.00
Imetal	78.00
L'Oreal	619.00
Mach Bull	55.60
Michelin	902.00
Moet Henn	440.00
Moulinex	82.00
Paribas	201.60
PUK	89.90
Penarroya	63.50
Perrier	276.80
Peugeot	312.00
Rh Poulenc	119.50
Saclior	16.80
St Gobain	126.40
Suez	294.50
Telemecan	665.00
Thomson	203.00
Usinor	11.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,280
Buehrle	2,575
B Boveri	1,765
Cib Geigy	1,280
Cr Suisse	2,180
Fisher	700
HofRochN	7,625
Nestle	3,400
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	376
Sulzer	2,575
U.B. Suisse	3,115

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In every investor's active lifetime, there is at least one selective upward surge of prices which can turn modest means into a fortune. Many recognize such moments after thousands of percentage points of advance, but the beginnings are always obscured by confusion and doubt. When Polaroid shares were $1 on their way to $149, many observers considered the camera a toy. Computers were left when the pre-split IBM was $8 on its way to $780.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 5 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tue.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.50	1.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	114-115	72-73
Lead spot, lb	48-58	0.31
Copper elect., lb	84¾-87¼	0.67¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4543	5.9465
Zinc. E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	8.611	5.303
Gold N.Y., oz	275.00	181.40
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) June 5, 1979	1,071.30 f	925.40 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES June 5, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.35	6.35	6.27	6.33	+0.01
Mar	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30	.
May	8.89	8.89	8.74	8.83	+0.07

Est. sales: 33 sales Mon. 38

Total open interest Mon. 1,681 up 20 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	184.00	186.75	181.50	186.60	+ 2.88
Sep	172.37	172.37	172.37	172.37	+ 6.00
Dec	169.19	169.19	169.19	169.19	+ 6.00
Jul	165.05	165.05	165.05	165.05	.
Sep	184.40	184.50	182.00	184.50	+ 6.00

Est. sales: 1,170 sales Mon. 873

Total open interest Mon. 10,211 off 126 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	8.30	8.43	8.30	8.35	—0.07
Sep	8.75	8.81	8.69	8.72	—0.18
Oct	8.98	9.04	8.93	8.93	—0.15
Jan	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	.
Mar	9.70	9.73	9.62	9.63	—0.19
May	9.88	9.93	9.83	9.84	—0.16
Jul	10.13	10.14	10.04	10.04	—0.13
Sep	10.15	10.27	10.15	10.19	—0.11
Oct	10.37	10.37	10.28	10.29	—0.11

Est. sales: 8,000 sales Mon. 8,831

Total open interest Mon. 37,421 up 1,095 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	155.75	156.40	154.15	154.80	+1.00
Sep	158.90	159.75	157.20	157.85	+0.85
Dec	161.60	162.35	160.00	160.75	+0.75
Mar	162.70	163.40	161.10	162.00	+0.75
May	162.50	162.50	162.50	163.05	.

Est. sales: 1,571 sales Mon. 1,353

Total open interest Mon. 7,778 up 346 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	97.35	98.50	96.80	98.70	.
Sep	98.30	99.25	98.00	98.80	—0.20
Nov	97.10	98.50	97.10	97.90	+0.65
Jan	97.60	98.40	97.00	97.40	—0.35
Mar	98.80	99.10	97.90	98.35	—0.45
May	99.55	99.55	98.65	99.05	—0.50

Est. sales: 1,100 sales Mon. 1,095

Total open interest Mon. 7,390 up 126 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	63.60	64.18	63.35	63.92	+0.94
Oct	64.20	65.25	64.20	64.82	+0.80
Dec	63.00	63.50	62.97	63.31	+0.63
Mar	63.85	64.35	63.77	64.05	+0.50
May	64.95	64.95	64.95	64.95	+0.75
Jul	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.60	+0.80

Est. sales: 8,050 sales Mon. 8,725

Total open interest Mon. 37,859 up 267 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	81.00	81.50	80.70	80.80	+0.50
Sep	82.00	82.45	81.70	81.90	+0.50
Dec	83.10	83.50	82.85	83.00	+0.50
Jan	83.40	3.400	83.25	83.20	+0.50
Mar	84.00	84.00	83.50	83.70	+0.50
May	84.30	84.40	83.80	83.95	+0.45
Jul	84.05	84.80	84.05	84.15	+0.50
Sep	84.40	84.40	84.40	84.35	+0.40
Dec	84.70	84.70	84.70	84.60	+0.35
Jan	85.30	85.30	84.60	84.65	.
Mar	84.90	84.95	84.70	84.75	.

Est. sales: 5,100 sales Mon. 4,518

Total open interest Mon. 44,788 off 510 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Jun	851.50	851.50	851.50	857.90	+ 2.40
Jul	856.00	873.00	852.50	863.00	+ 1.50
Aug	866.00	875.50	852.50	870.40	+ 2.10
Sep	870.00	887.00	866.00	877.80	+ 2.80
Dec	888.00	907.00	886.00	897.20	+ 3.40
Jan	894.00	910.00	894.00	902.90	+ 3.50
Mar	906.00	924.00	905.00	914.50	+ 3.70
May	917.00	932.50	917.00	926.10	+ 3.90
Jul	929.00	945.00	929.00	937.80	+ 4.20
Sep	952.00	952.00	952.00	949.50	+ 4.50
Dec	961.00	970.00	961.00	967.70	+ 4.70
Jan	964.50	972.50	964.50	973.60	+ 4.80

Est. sales: 30,000 sales Mon. 26,745

Total open interest Mon. 166,610 off 3,433 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	425.00	432.50	424.50	430.30	+ 2.40
Oct	425.50	432.30	425.00	430.50	+ 2.60
Jan	428.00	434.80	428.00	432.30	+ 2.90
Apr	436.00	436.00	430.50	434.70	+ 3.30
Jul	433.50	433.50	432.00	437.20	+ 3.70
Oct	436.00	436.00	436.00	439.70	+ 3.90

Est. sales: 2,559 sales Mon. 2,894

Total open interest Mon. 8,910 unch from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jun	274.90	280.50	274.00	279.40	+ 3.90
Jul	277.00	282.80	277.00	281.50	.
Aug	280.00	284.40	278.70	283.90	+ 4.00
Oct	284.30	289.50	283.70	288.70	+ 4.10
Dec	289.90	293.90	288.20	293.50	+ 4.20
Feb	293.50	298.90	293.00	298.30	+ 4.20
Apr	298.20	303.20	298.20	303.10	+ 4.20
Jun	303.50	309.00	302.70	307.90	+ 4.20
Aug	308.20	312.40	307.40	312.70	+ 4.20
Oct	316.00	316.00	316.00	317.50	.
Dec	318.70	321.50	317.50	322.30	+ 4.20
Feb	322.50	325.00	322.50	327.20	+ 4.30

Est. sales: 31,500 sales Mon. 21,510

Total open interest Mon. 160,596 off 160 from Fri.

CHICAGO FUTURES June 5, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	3.70	3.74	3.70	3.73¾	+.02½
Sep	3.74½	3.78½	3.74½	3.78¾	+.02¾
Dec	3.88½	3.90	3.87½	3.89½	+.02¼
Mar	3.96½	3.99	3.96½	3.98½	+.01½
May	3.96½	3.99	3.96½	3.98¼	+.01¼
Jul	3.93½	3.93½	3.93½	3.93½	.

Sales Mon. 10,652.

Total open interest Mon. 36,872, up 486 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.69½	2.69¾	2.68	2.68	—.01¼
Sep	2.74	2.74	2.71½	2.71¾	—.01½
Dec	2.77½	2.77½	2.75	2.75¼	—.01¾
Mar	2.85½	2.86	2.83½	2.83½	—.02¼
May	2.90¾	2.91	2.88½	2.88¾	—.02¼
Jul	2.93¼	2.93¼	2.92	2.92	—.01½

Sales Mon. 36,102.

Total open interest Mon. 170,919, off 89 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	7.37	7.40½	7.34	7.34¾	—.03¼
Aug	7.43	7.46	7.39½	7.40¾	—.02¾
Sep	7.36	7.39½	7.34	7.35½	—.02¼
Nov	7.30	7.33	7.27¼	7.28½	—.02¼
Jan	7.39½	7.43	7.37½	7.39	—.01¾
Mar	7.51	7.53½	7.48½	7.50¼	—.02¼
May	7.60	7.61	7.57	7.57½	—.03½
Jul	7.66	7.66	7.62	7.62½	—.02½

Sales Mon. 31,984.

Total open interest Mon. 114,741, up 2,328 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	196.80	197.50	196.30	196.60	— .20
Aug	198.80	199.20	198.30	198.60	— .10
Sep	200.20	200.20	199.30	199.70	— .10
Oct	199.00	199.00	198.20	198.50	— .30
Dec	200.00	200.50	199.50	199.90	— .40
Jan	202.00	202.00	201.20	201.40	— .40
Mar	204.50	204.80	204.00	204.00	— .40
May	205.50	205.80	205.50	205.60	— .40
Jul	206.00	206.00	206.00	206.00	— .50

Sales Mon. 11,170.

Total open interest Mon. 49,979, up 105 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	25.75	25.87	25.61	25.67	— .17
Aug	25.95	26.02	25.78	25.83	— .17
Sep	26.15	26.15	25.90	26.00	— .17
Oct	26.10	26.10	25.87	25.90	— .20
Dec	26.05	26.10	25.85	25.87	— .18
Jan	26.05	26.05	25.90	25.90	— .18
Mar	26.13	26.17	25.95	25.95	— .22
May	26.20	26.20	26.08	26.10	— .20
Jul	26.20	26.20	26.05	26.05	— .20
Aug	.	.	.	26.03	— .24

Sales Mon. 8,983.

Total open interest Mon. 57,645, up 371 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.53¾	1.53¾	1.51½	1.51½	—.02¼
Sep	1.60¼	1.61	1.59¼	1.59¼	—.01½
Dec	1.67¼	1.67¼	1.65¼	1.65¼	—.00¾
Mar	1.73	1.73½	1.72½	1.72½	—.00½
Jul	.	.	.	1.74	.

Sales Mon. 1,181.

Total open interest Mon. 5,722, up 157 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	68.90	70.00	68.05	69.67	+ .12
Aug	66.70	67.25	65.60	66.87	+ .22
Oct	64.10	65.70	63.50	65.35	+ .95
Dec	64.75	66.10	64.50	66.00	+ .65
Jan	65.85	66.70	65.60	66.50	+ .48
Feb	66.30	67.30	65.77	67.25	+ .85
Apr	66.37	67.80	66.20	67.40	+ .70
Jun	68.25	68.80	68.10	68.80	+ .70
Aug	67.60	68.70	67.40	68.70	+ .90
Oct	66.50	67.55	66.20	67.55	+ .58

Est. sales: 45,620; sales Mon. 24,162.

Total open interest Mon. 67,752, off 24 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	78.15	79.10	77.70	78.70	— .45
Sep	78.00	79.10	77.40	78.70	— .40

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	77.80	78.45	77.30	77.70	—1.10
Nov	78.25	79.10	77.85	78.75	— .60
Jan	79.50	80.10	79.30	80.05	— .75
Mar	80.05	80.47	79.55	80.40	— .65
Apr	80.30	80.50	79.80	80.35	— .95
Sep	79.70	80.90	79.70	80.25	— .95

Est. sales: 5,380; sales Mon. 1,397.

Total open interest Mon. 18,859, off 77 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	42.75	42.95	41.72	42.20	— .72
Jul	42.30	42.80	41.45	42.22	— .33
Aug	39.10	39.60	38.52	39.17	— .10
Oct	36.25	36.65	35.55	36.32	+ .10
Dec	37.25	37.30	36.45	37.10	— .25
Feb	37.80	38.20	37.60	37.70	— .25
Apr	36.90	37.05	36.42	36.70	+ .05
Jun	39.35	39.70	39.30	39.47	+ .12
Jul	39.27	39.52	39.20	39.47	+ .22

Est. sales: 8,113; sales Mon. 6,709.

Total open interest Mon. 26,865, off 182 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	43.60	44.35	42.25	43.37	— .30
Aug	42.00	42.45	40.65	41.40	— .30
Feb	44.85	45.30	43.80	44.27	— .18
Mar	44.80	45.10	43.75	44.20	— .20
May	44.70	45.65	44.65	44.85	— .35
Jul	45.60	46.80	45.40	45.90	.
Aug	45.05	45.60	44.40	44.80	— .10

Est. sales: 6,837; sales Mon. 5,719.

Total open interest Mon. 15,115, up 95 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	49.00	49.00	48.00	48.25	—1.00
Jul	47.00	47.05	46.10	46.40	— .85
Aug	45.50	45.70	45.40	45.40	— .12
Sep	43.85	43.85	43.77	43.85	— .05
Oct	.	.	.	43.75	.
Nov	42.95	42.95	42.35	42.35	— .65
Dec	43.05	43.05	43.05	43.05	+ .05
Jan	.	.	.	44.75	.

Sales Mon. 85.

Total open interest Mon. 1,703, up 3 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun	54.50	55.10	54.50	54.55	+ .30
Jul	57.25	57.50	57.00	57.00	— .30
Aug	.	.	.	57.00	.
Sep	59.70	59.95	59.45	59.60	— .10
Oct	.	.	.	57.40	+ .50
Nov	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	.
Dec	62.10	63.00	62.10	62.80	+ .80

Est. sales: 84; sales Mon. 74.

Total open interest Mon. 576, unchanged from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	237.80	238.00	235.50	237.90	+2.20
Sep	222.00	222.10	219.30	221.00	— .10
Nov	207.90	208.00	205.70	207.00	.
Jan	207.50	207.50	205.50	207.00	— .30
Mar	210.00	210.00	209.20	210.00	+ .30
May	212.00	212.00	211.50	211.50	+ .50

Est. sales: 2,099; sales Mon. 2,134.

Total open interest Mon. 7,966, up 9 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	196.30	197.30	196.00	196.10	— .60
Sep	197.80	198.50	197.50	197.60	— .20
Nov	197.10	197.80	196.70	197.10	— .20
Jan	199.00	199.00	198.00	198.20	— .70
Mar	.	.	.	200.80	— .70
May	.	.	.	201.70	— .80
Jul	.	.	.	202.10	— .40
Sep	.	.	.	202.10	— .40
Nov	.	.	.	202.30	— .20

Sales: Mon. 451.

Total open interest Mon. 4,075, up 102 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.57	90.73	90.57	90.72	+.13
Sep	90.91	91.15	90.91	91.09	+.19
Dec	91.24	91.49	91.24	91.40	+.17
Mar	91.44	91.73	91.44	91.68	+.24
Jun	91.53	91.90	91.53	91.80	+.28
Sep	91.46	91.91	91.45	91.73	+.27
Dec	91.44	91.84	91.44	91.73	+.33
Mar	91.41	91.79	91.41	91.75	+.39

Est. sales: 10,967; sales Mon. 7,205.

Total open interest Mon. 63,900, up 711 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	87-03	87-12	87-02	87-12	+11
Sep	86-30	87-06	86-27	87-06	+11
Dec	86-29	87-06	86-28	87-05	+11
Mar	86-30	87-05	86-29	87-05	+10
Jun	86-28	87-02	86-26	87-00	+08
Sep	86-24	86-29	86-22	86-28	+07
Dec	86-19	86-24	86-18	86-25	+08
Mar	86-15	86-22	86-14	86-22	+09
Jun	86-16	86-17	86-16	86-17	+08
Sep	86-10	86-11	86-08	86-11	+06
Dec	86-05	86-10	86-03	86-10	+08

Sales: Mon. 3,629 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 69,955, up 1,312 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Jun	89-27	90-03	89-25	90-02	+09
Sep	89-30	90-05	89-27	90-05	+09
Dec	90-03	90-10	90-01	90-09	+09
Mar	90-05	90-12	90-03	90-11	+10
Jun	90-02	90-09	89-31	90-09	+09
Sep	90-01	90-06	89-29	90-06	+09
Dec	89-28	90-04	89-28	90-03	+08
Mar	89-26	90-02	89-26	90-01	+06
Jun	90-00	90-00	89-30	89-30	+06
Sep	89-26	89-31	89-26	89-30	+08
Dec	89-31	89-31	89-29	89-29	+08

Sales Mon. 5,537 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 54,459, up 1,078 from Fri.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

June 5, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	109.75	105.60	108.05	108.20	106.25	106.35
Oct	113.90	110.25	112.30	112.35	107.55	110.40
Dec	117.35	114.20	116.30	116.40	114.20	114.30
Mar	121.00	119.00	127.60	127.70	118.35	118.40
May	123.25	121.50	123.35	123.40	121.25	121.40
Aug	126.00	126.00	127.00	127.25	125.00	125.15
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	131.00	128.25	128.50
4,044 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jul	1,728	1,705	1,713	1,715	1,488	1,490
Sep	1,755	1,730	1,731	1,733	1,715	1,718
Dec	1,808	1,789	1,789	1,790	1,774	1,775
Mar	1,819	1,800	1,802	1,803	1,789	1,790
May	1,827	1,817	1,815	1,817	1,800	1,805
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,828	1,829	1,805	1,825
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,835	1,884	1,825	1,835
4,487 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jul	1,910	1,845	1,860	1,856	1,827	1,835
Sep	1,910	1,831	1,873	1,874	1,856	1,860
Nov	1,900	1,885	1,885	1,889	1,861	1,864
Jan	1,909	1,870	1,885	1,888	1,870	1,875
Mar	1,910	1,868	1,885	1,889	1,865	1,870
May	1,900	1,862	1,873	1,883	1,860	1,865
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,860	1,879	1,850	1,865
6,082 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

June 5, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	881.00	881.50	875.00	876.00
3 months	879.00	880.00	889.5	890.00
Cathodes: spot	857.00	859.00	852.00	850.00
3 months	879.00	880.00	874.50	876.00
Tin: spot	7,480.00	7,500.00	7,530.00	7,550.00
3 months	7,150.00	7,160.00	7,150.00	7,155.00
Lead: spot	668.00	670.00	655.00	657.00
3 months	607.00	607.50	603.50	604.00
Zinc: spot	362.00	363.00	351.00	352.00
3 months	374.50	375.00	363.00	363.50
Silver: spot	414.00	414.30	406.30	406.50
3 months	425.20	425.30	417.70	417.80
Nickel. 3 months	3,480.00	3,490.00	3,335.00	3,340.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

June 5, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	965	975	+28
Aug	996	982	982	983	+22
Oct	1,033	1,017	1,017	1,020	+27
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,020	+25
Dec	1,060	1,055	1,045	1,053	+30
Mar	1,090	1,087	1,075	1,085	+30
May	1,105	1,105	1,095	1,105	+42
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,105	1,125	+37
220 lots.					
COCOA					
Jul	1,605	1,570	1,545	1,545	+35
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,600	1,607	+60
Dec	1,603	1,633	1,621	1,630	+54
Mar	1,630	1,630	1,625	1,645	+50
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,630	+55
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,638	+55
207 lots					

IMM Futures

June 5, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5806	0.5806	0.5780	0.5788a	—0.0022
Sept	0.5926	0.5929	0.5903	0.5905	—0.0029
Dec	0.6026	0.6036	0.6008a	0.6008a	—0.0025
Mar	0.6075	0.6077b	0.6075	0.6075	—0.0030
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6167	Unch.
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4820	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4865	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	0.2260	0.2260	0.2260	0.2260	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2256	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2230	Unch.
YEN					
June	4550	4551	4530	4536	—0016
Sept	4619	4619	4586	4593	Unch.
Dec	4672	4672	4640a	4650	—0025
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4725	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0800	2.0810	2.0780	2.0800	+0.0080
Sept	2.0730	2.0760	2.0720	2.0750	+0.0025
Dec	2.0690	2.0700	2.0675	2.0700	+0.0035
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0640	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8483	0.8516	0.8480	0.8510	+0.0022
Sept	0.8466	0.8507	0.8466	0.8500	+0.0023
Dec	0.8458	0.8497	0.8458	0.8488b	+0.0020
Mar	0.8440	0.8490	0.8440	0.8480	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5244	0.5245	0.5223	0.5228	—0.0015
Sept	0.5299	0.5299	0.5275	0.5280	—0.0008
Dec	0.5342	0.5342	0.5320	0.5320	—0.0012
Mar	0.5374	0.5376	0.5372	0.5376	—0.0017
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5402	Unch.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —								
13⅞	9⅝	AAR	.28	3.7	6	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.0	6	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
12	6⅝	APS	.44	5.4	6	36	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1	ATI				4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	7	AVC			5	4	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
34⅞	17	AVX	.50	1.5	11	105	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅞	AZL			12	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5¾	4½	AZL pf	.48	10.		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	AbrdAM	.40b	4.4	6	31	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	7⅜	AcmeU	.30	2.7	13	14	11	11	11	
5	2⅜	Action				20	3	3	3	
14⅞	7¼	ActonCp	.30	2.3	8	310	13⅛	11⅞	13⅛	+1⅛
15½	7½	AdamR	.12	.8	11	21	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
28¾	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.7	25	329	27½	26⅛	27¼	+1⅛
2⅞	1⅛	AegisCp			6	58	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅜	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	1.8	4	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	Aeronca				8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5⅛	AffilCap	.10e	1.5	25	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	AffilHsp	.28	4.9	9	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
24⅝	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.6	8	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅞	5⅜	AfterSix	.32	5.8	5	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8	4⅜	AlskAir	.20r	4.3	3	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	5	Alcolac	.18	2.0	8	18	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
23	13⅝	AllegCp wt				10	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
9¼	5⅜	AllianT	.36e	3.9	8	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	AlmySt	.20e	2.7	8	54	8	7½	7½	— ¼
10⅝	5⅜	Alphaln	.10e	1.1	12	12	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13	8½	Altamil	.32e	2.7	4	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2	13-16	AltecCp			15	42	1	⅞	⅞	—1-16
20⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.0	6	32	17	16½	16⅝	— ¼
71½	31⅝	Amdhl	.40	1.1	12	285	38⅛	36⅞	38	+1
10½	6⅜	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.3	7	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
6¼	2	AmCapCp				10	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¼	AContrl	.56	5.1	6	12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	3.5	8	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅛	AIntPict				45	9⅛	9	9	
4⅝	2¼	Alsraeli	.09e	2.3	3	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	4.4	7	59	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11¾	6½	AMzeB	.48	4.4	7	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
46½	30⅝	AmMfg	1.90t	5.1	6	3	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
12¼	9⅝	AMdBld s			17	26	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
24¼	8¼	AMotin	.30	2.1	6	302	14½	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
34	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	6.3	9	113	u36	33⅝	35	+2
14⅝	7⅝	APrecs	.40	4.3	6	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅜	AScIE	.04e	.6		27	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
15⅛	8	AmTec	.50a	5.4	4	75	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
18⅛	8½	AngloC	.18e	1.1	9	620	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
21	7⅛	Anken	.52	2.5	11	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
11⅝	6⅛	Anthony	.40	3.9	4	40	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17½	7½	ApiDta	.16	1.7	8	59	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅜	ApldDev			20	1261	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ⅞
31⅜	14⅝	AqutCd	g.47			327	30⅜	29⅝	30⅝	— ¼
15⅛	7	Armin	.12	.8	9	59	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	ArrowA	.20	2.8	4	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			6	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
20⅝	12	Asamer	g.30			113	14⅜	14¼	14½	
2½	⅜	AskinSvc				86	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10	6⅝	Astrex			8	11	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				2	¾	¾	¾	
3⅜	1⅞	AtlsCM	.05e	1.9	12	110	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3½	AtlasCp wt				66	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
9⅝	3⅜	Audiotr	.16	2.8	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	19¼	Augat s	.40	2.0	14	21	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
8⅛	1⅜	AutoTrn				134	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				55	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	3.0	11	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
8½	4⅜	AVEMC	.34	6.5	5	17	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
25	16⅜	Avondl	1.20	6.8	25	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ½
19¼	7⅝	Avdin			11	14	13½	13	13⅛	
		— B-B-B —								
2⅜	⅞	BRT				48	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	BTU			15	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14⅜	9	Badger	.70	6.9	5	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
34	19⅝	Baldor	.28	.9	13	32	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅛	BanFd	1.62e	8.9		12	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
4¼	1⅛	Bangor wt				22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	7	Banistr	g.40			79	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
2½	1¼	Barclay				6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	3.2	16	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	3⅝	BarnesE			13	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.0		25	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅛	BarryR	s.16	1.2	17	36	u13⅞	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅜	BarthS			13	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Bartons			21	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅝	BaruchF			29	70	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
4¼	1⅛	Barwick				11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅜	15⅛	BnfSIA	s.40	2.1	6	5	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ¼
19	17¼	BnfStB	s.40	2.1	6	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅝	BergEnt			6	54	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	5⅜	BergnB	.24	2.3	8	87	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
19½	13⅝	BrgB pf	1.15	6.3		22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	BernzO				2	2½	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	2	BethCp				2	3	3	3	
9⅛	4⅝	Beverly	.12e	2.0	9	84	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	5.1	7	12	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
2⅞	1⅛	Blckfrd	.05e	2.5	5	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	8	BioVSp s	.24	2.9	6	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
28	17⅝	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅜	Blount	.64	2.9	6	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
6¼	3⅜	BodinAp				32	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
15	6⅜	BeltBer	.20	1.6		7	12½	12¼	12¼	
27	14⅞	BowVall	g.10			225	25⅜	25	25	— ¼
9	3	Bowmar			25	79	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24	12⅞	Bowne	.48b	2.5	8	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
13⅜	5½	BradldN	.26	2.8	7	79	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.0	3	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
22⅛	8¼	Braniff wt				10	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	13	Brascan	1a	4.8	6	1074	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ¼
36½	20½	BrownE	1.40	4.5	8	2	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
16⅝	8⅝	BrseeCp	.57t	5.5	6	7	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅝
22¼	11½	BristBr	.60	3.0	9	3	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
6	3⅛	BroDart	.20	4.6	11	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10	BrooksP	.44	2.6	9	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
8¾	1	BrownCo wt				115	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
36	24⅜	BrnFA	1.16	3.8	10	6	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
37⅜	24⅜	BrnFB	1.16	3.7	10	13	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	10⅞	Buell	.50	4.4	5	8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
3⅝	1⅞	Burgess				26	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
15⅛	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	5.7	7	17	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
		— C-C-C —								
18	10	CK Pet	.16	1.0	34	721	16	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅜
14⅜	5⅜	CDI			7	103	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
16⅞	6½	CHB Fd	.57t	8.6	5	52	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	.9	9	35	5⅝	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	9¼	CRS	.30	3.0	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅞	11⅞	CSE	1.20	5.6	5	20	21½	20⅞	21¼	
29⅜	12¼	CWTron	.70	2.7	5	x33	26⅛	24⅞	26⅛	+1¼
22⅛	13	Caldor	.40a	2.3	6	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13⅝	4⅛	Calcomp			20	41	12	11⅞	11⅞	
56½	26	CalPtC	2	4.0	7	9	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
24¼	11⅜	Camco	.30	1.2	11	56	u24⅝	22½	24⅛	+1⅜
6⅝	4	CmpChb	g			10	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
15¼	6⅛	CdnHmst	g			458	u15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅝
11⅜	5⅛	CdMarc	g	3.7		35	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
19⅞	12⅞	CdnMer	g			50	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
114½	48	CdnSupO	g			101	112	111	111⅜	
6⅛	3	Coressa	.05e	1.4	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32⅜	25	Carnat	1.50	5.7	7	155	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
19	12	CaroEn	1.20	6.7	6	1	18	18	18	
57¾	49⅜	CaroPLpf	5	9.9		z50	50½	50½	50½	
12	5⅜	CarrolDv			9	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.2	5	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
23⅞	19½	CasFd	1.60a	8.1		7	20	19⅞	19⅞	
14½	6⅝	Cavitrn	.10e	.8	14	8	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6⅝	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		11	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	ChryFa	.05e	.9	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅞	Cenvill	1.20	7.3	5	16	16½	16⅛	16½	
6¾	2⅛	CertifCp			10	58	6½	6½	6½	
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	10	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼	ChadMl	.60	8.9	6	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	ChampHo			13	115	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	13⅛	CharlM s			6	33	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
30⅜	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	8.0	12	8	20	20	20	
38⅝	15⅝	ChiefDv	g1e			140	u38⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
19⅛	18⅝	ChiefDv wi				2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅜	ChildWld			6	49	10	10	10	+ ¼
12⅞	6½	ChitnCp	.30	4.3	4	65	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	13	CircleK	1	5.8	8	426	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
16½	7⅛	Citation	.56	5.7	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
13⅝	10⅝	CityGas	.92	7.1	6	5	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.5	10	30	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅜	ClarkC	.18e	3.0	7	6	6	6	6	
11⅜	5⅞	Clarostat			6	4	9⅝	9	9⅝	
20	8⅝	Clopay	.32	2.9	8	32	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
5½	2⅜	CohenHat			9	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	3.7	13	13	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅜	Colemn	.92	5.3	7	17	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
21⅜	9⅛	ColCml			75	784	18⅛	16⅜	18	+1⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Colwell	.60	4.4	9	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
35	22⅞	Cominc	g 2			43	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	15⅝	ComAll	.40	2.0	7	37	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+1⅛
19⅝	9¼	ComMtl	.60	3.2	5	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
35¼	13⅝	Comdint			9	167	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅝
5½	1½	ComdrCp			71	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	8⅜	Compo	s.20	2.1	12	145	10	9½	9⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD			4	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅜	13-16	Complnv				14	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	3⅝	ConcrdF			5	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
18½	8⅜	Condec	.30t	3.0		31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	ConnllyC				6	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	ConrHm			6	64	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅜	Conrock	.90a	3.4	8	14	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
5½	3½	Conroy	.16	4.1	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	5¼	ConsOG				131	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅝
11½	8⅜	ConsRef	.60	5.9	8	28	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
7⅝	4	ContMll			5	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13-16	¼	ContTel wt				14	7-16	⅜	⅜	
10	5⅛	Cookin	.20e	3.5	3	163	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	14	CookP	.15t		19	12	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
27½	13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	18	15	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
31⅜	14¼	Cornlius	.80	4.3	9	22	18⅝	18½	18½	
2½	2	Courtld	.14e	6.6	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2¼	Cramer				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	CrestFo			5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	9½	CrestOil	.24a	.9	34	343	u27⅞	25	27⅛	+2
12¼	9½	CrestOil wi				27	u13⅝	12½	13⅛	+1⅛
32⅞	18	Crompt	1.40	5.1	5	10	27⅝	27½	27½	
32½	23	CrossAT	1.20	4.5	9	29	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	CrowlM	.50	6.1	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
80⅞	20⅝	CwnCP	.60a	.7	5	502	u83½	78¼	80⅝	+2⅝
5⅞	3½	CrownC	.20	5.0	5	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
8½	7⅜	Crownln s				10	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
17½	9⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.4	20	219	15	14¼	14⅝	+1⅛
32⅜	14⅝	CrystlO	.60	1.8	49	108	u33⅜	31¼	32⅞	+1⅝
29⅝	15	CubicCp	.60	3.6	6	40	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
22½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	5.6	5	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		— D-D-D —								
5⅞	2⅜	DCL			6	280	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	
3⅞	2½	DWG	.35t	12.	8	28	3	2⅞	3	
14¼	6⅝	Damson				124	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	DataAc n			9	37	9	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	13	Datapd	.30	2.3	7	398	13⅝	d12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	DayMn	.25e	1.9	22	33	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝	1⅜	DeRose			22	17	2⅛	2	2	
4¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	9.1	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅞	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.1	15	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	6	DelhiO	.07e	.5	17	562	14	13	13⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	7	DellwdF	.60	8.0	9	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2⅛	1	DesgnJw			25	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	9	DevCpA			4	14	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
20¼	17	DevonGp s			5	z2600	19	18	19	+1⅛

(Continued on Page 13)

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 5, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
NLT Corp	517,600	30⅞	+1½
Heller Int	457,300	26	+1
CitzSthnRlty	391,900	2⅝	
Ramada In	388,050	11⅜	+ ½
Tesoro Pet	379,700	13⅝	+ ⅞
CaesarsWld wi	357,508	27¾	+1⅛
Marriott	355,800	15	— ¼
CharterCo	326,500	20⅝	
IBM s	325,300	77⅝	+1⅜
Xerox Cp	284,600	60⅝	+1¼
Amer Hess	282,700	40⅞	+ ⅞
CaesarsWld	270,100	82⅞	+3⅝
BallyMfg	270,000	83⅝	+2⅝
Sterl Drug	251,500	20⅛	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	250,000	25⅝	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	35.05	27.40
Advanced	1,110	759
Volume Up (in millions)	27.48	11.28
Declined	397	664
Volume Down (in millions)	3.22	8.96
Unchanged	402	460
Total Issues	1,909	1,883
New highs	73	41
New lows	22	25

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	821.47	834.46	820.25	831.34	+9.44
20 Trn	234.66	237.63	234.08	236.61	+2.10
15 Util	102.27	102.84	101.79	102.47	+0.27
65 Stk	286.88	290.65	286.21	289.53	+2.65

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	101.67	99.17	100.62	+1.30
Industrials	112.46	110.31	111.96	+1.56
Utilities	49.83	49.13	49.57	+0.13
Finance	12.20	11.96	12.16	+0.14
Transp.	14.61	14.38	14.55	+0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.83	56.27	56.81	+0.68
Industrials	62.78	62.29	62.78	+0.87
Transp.	47.15	46.81	47.15	+0.59
Utilities	37.83	37.67	37.83	+0.21
Finance	60.26	59.75	60.26	+0.64

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 5	135,726	311,809	1,502
June 1	115,859	281,854	816
May 31	124,368	308,622	855
May 30	120,096	282,273	1,045
May 29	131,974	323,313	948

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr gs	396,000	3⅜	— ⅛
HouOilM	379,200	19⅛	— ⅛
ImperOil A	171,200	29⅞	+ ½
ResrtIntA	165,300	45¼	+1⅝
RangerOil g	145,500	24⅝	+ ⅛
Solitron	131,100	7⅛	+ ¼
ApldDevcs	126,100	10¼	+ ⅞
IntrCityGs g	116,700	11½	
BrascanA	107,400	21	+ ¼
Dynalect Cp	91,400	8⅛	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.87	3.77
Advanced	347	278
Volume Up (in millions)	3.45	2.19
Declined	216	294
Volume Down (in millions)	1.66	1.17
Unchanged	265	239
Total Issues	828	811
New highs	N.A.	25
New lows	N.A.	8

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
190.29	189.19	190.29	+1.04

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—73

AetnaLfe s, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, AmWat Wks, Anixter Bro, ApacheCp s, Arrow Elect, BakerInt, BallyMfg, BallyMfg wi, Beker Ind, CaesarsWld, CaesarsWld wi, CharterCo, CitzSthnRlty, CoastSt Gas, CstStGs pfB, CstStGs pfA, ContlllRlty, Cont Oil, Cyprus Min, EastGsF, ElPaso Co, Esqu re, FstUnR Es, GKTec 1.9Mar, Gemini Inc, GenAmOil, GenInstr pf, GtAtlPac, GtWnFin s, Gulton Ind, HelmPayn, HousNa Gas, Hughes Tool, Inexco Oil, JhnMav 5.40pf, KaisrSteel, Kennamtl, Leesona Cp, Litton stcpfc, LouLd Exp, MaratMf s, MaratOil wi, MercTex s, Mesa Pet, NLT Corp, NVFCo s, NewprkRes, NoCalSL, NorNat Gas, OKC Corp, Over Shiping, Pac Lghtg, ParkerDrls, Petrolane, PhillipsPet, Pioneer Cp, Reserve Oil, Safegrd Ind, SantaFe Ind, SanFeInd pf, SealedAir a, SouthldRoy wi, StdOil Ind, StdOilOh, Tesoro Pet, TesoroP pf, UnOilCal s, UnPacCp, UnPacCp pf, UtdGuaranty, WnCoNAm

NEW LOWS—22

AmBldg M, CllLt 2.62pf, Chrysler wt, Chrysl 2.75pf, CinG 7.44pf, DaytPL pfG, Donnelley, duPont wi, Duq 3.75pf, ElMemM pf, GenTel&El, GifSU 8.80pf, HudsBMn g, IndlM 2.15pf, Keyslnt s, Mar Nor, NIM 6.10pf, PaPL 8.40pf, PaPL 8.70pf, PSEG 2.43pf, SCarEG pf, WnUn 4pf

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
14730 Abitibi	$17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
180 Acklands	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4300 Agnico E	$8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2100 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
39222 Alta Gas A	$22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
200 Algo Cent	$23	23	23	
9900 Am Banza	$20⅞	19⅞	20	— ¼
900 Andres W A	$15	15	15	
200 Argus C pr	$15½	15½	15½	
550 Asbestos	$44	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
15270 Atco A	$22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
16200 BP Can	$27	25⅝	26⅞	+ ⅝
38501 Bank N S	$22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
4500 Baton B	$12¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
700 Beth Cop A	$22	21½	21½	
3000 Bralor Res	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
2300 Bramalea	$21½	20½	21½	+1¼
30725 Brenda M	$17½	16⅞	17½	+ ½
1963 BCFP	$21⅛	21	21	— ¼
2890 BC Phone	$18	18	18	— ⅛
74006 Brunswk	$7	6⅝	6⅞	
3000 Budd Con	$8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
9000 CAE A	$30	28	30	+ 2
3100 Cad Frv	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
1925 Cal Paw A	$45½	45	45½	+ ½
1390 Camflo	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
52450 C Nor West	$11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
300 C Packrs	$27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
20517 Can Perm	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
5043 Can Trust A	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
870 C Tung	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
6785 CCablesy A	$22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
300 Cdn Cel	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
27990 Cl Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
2114 Cdn Tire A	$31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
1905 C Utilies	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
1054 Candel Oil	$40⅞	40	40	— 1
1700 Cassiar	$11⅞	11¼	11¼	
3800 Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
280 CHUM	$11	11	11	
13700 Con. Distrb	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
10054 Cons Gas	$23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
8240 Con Fardy	340	335	340	— 5
1400 Conwest	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
27705 Coseka R	$9	8⅞	9	
16145 Crainmt	$7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜

European Gold Markets

June 5, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	275.75	274.75	+1.85
Zurich	276.375	276.625	+1.25
Paris (12.5 Kilo)	293.02	290.75	+1.11

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

June 5, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	335	Matsu E. Wks	520
Canon	509	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	147
Dai Nip. Print	550	Mitsubi Corp.	475
Fuji Bank	337	Mitsui Co.	317
Fuji Photo	581	Mitsukoshi	473
Hitachi	247	Nippon Elec.	315
Honda Motor	508	Sharp	440
C. Itoh	382	Sony Corp	1,870
Japan Air L.	2,880	Sumitomo Bank	337
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,010	Taisho Marine	242
Kao Soap	540	Takeda	446
Kirin Brewery	421	Teijin	141
Komatsu	334	Tokyo Marine	520
Kubota	285	Toray	161
Matsu El. Ind.	682	Toyota	897

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 4, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2050 Crush Intl	$14½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
2000 Cyprus	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
23485 Doon Dev	$14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
300 Doon A	$7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
3896 Denison	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
20010 Dicknsn	$8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
200 D Bridge	$36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ½
3143 Dofasco A	$34	33⅜	33⅞	+ ¼
1760 Dom Store	$18⅝	18½	18½	
5326 Du Pont	$22	21⅞	22	+ ½
100 Dylex L A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1785 East Mal	190	180	185	+ 5
800 Electhom A	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
8100 Emco	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
19025 Falcon C	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
7460 Fibrg Nik A	$57	56⅝	56⅞	+ 2
208 Fed Ind A	$7⅞	7	7	
5500 Francana	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
4300 G M Res	450	440	440	
50 G Distrb A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2000 G Distrb w	265	265	265	
19500 Gibraltar	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12 Graft G	$41½	41½	41½	— ½
5400 Granduc	151	139	146	+11
2400 Gt Oil Sds	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2075 GL Forest	$41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
429 Greyhnd	$22	22	22	
2500 H Group A	400	395	400	
2450 Hard Crp A	345	335	335	—10
6450 Harlequin	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
7698 Hawker A	$12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
800 Hayes D	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4691 H Bay Co	$27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
13650 IAC	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
2851 Indal	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
2950 Inland Gas	$13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
2000 Int Mogul	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
20177 Intpr Pipe	$20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
6000 Ivaco A	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
300 Jannock	$24	24	24	— ½
47175 Kaiser Re	$22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
45150 Kam Kotia	$5	475	495	+20
1550 Kelsey H	$25	24½	24½	— ½
3592 Kerr A A	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3935 Labatt A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
10950 Lacana	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1500 LOnt Cem	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
8616 LL Lac	375	350	370	+20
566 Lob Co A	425	425	425	
50 Lob Co B	415	415	415	—10
2850 MICC	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
479 Mclan H A	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
11915 MB Ltd	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	
1500 McGraw H	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
950 Molson A	$25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
600 Molson B	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
5070 Moore	$39½	39¼	39¼	
19566 Murphy	$18¼	17½	18	— ½
550 Nat Trust	$23¼	23	23	— ¼
76156 Noranda	$40⅞	39¼	39⅞	— ⅛
94679 Norcen	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
1000 NTecm B w	$24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
400 Nowsco W	$31	31	31	+ ¾
13100 Oakwood P	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
56300 Ocelot B	$15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
3450 Oshawa A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
16909 Page Pet	$16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
8950 Pamour A	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1350 PanCan P	$53	52½	53	+ ½
15 Patino N V	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
12203 Pembina	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
5605 Petrofina	$33⅞	32	33½	+ 7
6100 Peyto Oils	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
2085 Pine Point	$34¼	34	34¼	
115300 Place G	330	283	315	+35
3100 Placer	$27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
200 Ram	$9½	9½	9½	
100 Redpath	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10394 Rd Stenhs A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
3250 Reichhold	$12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
7700 Revnu Prp	176	175	175	
3880 Roman	$27	27	27	— ½
100 Rothman	$22	22	22	— ½
5900 Sceptre	$7¼	7	7	
10600 Scotts A	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
48179 Shell Can	$24¼	23	24⅛	+ ⅞
12668 Sherritt	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	
1866 Simpsons	260	255	260	
725 Simpsn S A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
800 Slater Stl	$18½	18½	18½	
633 Southm	$27½	27¼	27¼	
375 St Brodcst	$12½	12¼	12¼	
28252 Stelco A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	
4225 Steep R	395	395	395	
20540 Sulpetro B	$12	11⅞	12	
3600 Talcorp A	$10⅝	10½	10½	
1165 Teck Cor A	$12⅛	11⅞	12	
3947 Teck Cor B	$12	11½	11½	
2150 Teledyne	$12	11⅞	12	
3893 Tex Can	$69½	67	69⅛	+1
11600 Thom N A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
7450 Tor Dm Bk	$21⅞	21½	21⅞	
2062 Torstar B	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	
4660 Traders A	$17	16⅞	17	
4900 Trns Mt A	$11½	11¼	11⅛	
17671 TrCan PL	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
68630 Turbo Cl B	$12⅝	12	12⅛	
21450 UGas A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
80737 Union Oil	$25⅝	24½	25⅛	
700 U Keno	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
100 U Siscoe	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
550 Un Carbid	$22¼	22¼	22¼	
900 Van Der	450	450	450	
3875 Verstl Cor	$17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	
1450 Vestgron	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	
500 Voyager P	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
200 Weldwod	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4400 West Mine	$5⅝	5	5	
500 Westnhse	$30	29½	29½	
2925 Weston	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
2000 Woodwd A	$22⅛	22	22	
15400 Yk Bear	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

Total sales 5,344,043 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 4, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close
910	AlgomaSt	$29½	29	29⅛
9126	Bnk Mont	$23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
1117	Con Cmt	$13⅜	13	13
200	ConSo Rv	$76	75	76
2000	Con Bath	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
2410	Dom TxtA	$13⅝	13½	13⅝
1300	FCA Int	320	320	320
182	Imasco	$43	43	43
200	MntTrst	$22	22	22
125	Power Co	$27	27	27
1100	RollandA	$ 9½	9⅛	9⅛
200	RollandB	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2133	Royal Bk	$39½	39¼	39⅛
13766	RoyTrstco	$16⅞	16¼	16⅞
100	Steinbrg A	$26	26	26
7810	Utd Asbest	300	275	290

Total sales 501,768 shares.

Canadian Indexes

June 5, 1979

	Close	Prev
Montreal	262.61	[illegible]
Toronto	1,537.90	1,5[illegible]

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

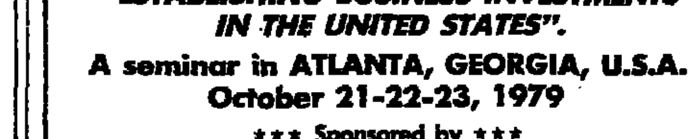
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	2¾	Digicon	.05		33	41	6¼	5⅞	6	
	4⅝	Dillard	.40	2.4	6	1	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	1	Diodes				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	1⅜	DisFab			6	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	4	Documat			13	189	26½	24⅞	26⅛	+1⅞
	9	DomeP g s			14	3960	39⅜	37¾	39⅞	— ⅜
	5¼	Damir	g1.80a			82	23¼	22⅝	23	
	2½	Downy	.46	2.9	4	25	15¾	14⅞	15⅝	+1.
	6⅞	DrexUt	1.68	9.5		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
	7	DrFair	.40	5.0	8	17	8	8	8	
	7-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.6	8	18	1½	17-16	17-16	
	8¾	DurTst	.40b	3.9	10	24	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
	2⅝	Dynicln			271	914	8½	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
	3¾	Dyneer	.72	3.0	7	16	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
		— E—E—E —								
	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.3		12	4⅛	4	4	
	8½	EECO	.24	2.1	10	8	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
	11¼	EarthRes	1	4.9	8	137	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ½
	1⅜	Edmos				20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	6⅜	EDO	.60	3.1	9	64	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
	3⅝	Ehren	.10a	.7	11	97	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
	3	ElAudD			3	39	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
	5¾	Electrsp	1	5.6	8	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
	3⅜	ElecAm	1.40	4.1	7	8	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
	5⅝	Elsinor	n		24	702	16	15½	15⅝	
	5⅝	EmrRd			4	19	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.0	18	68	8⅛	7⅞	8	
	2⅝	Era Ind				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅜	EtzLav	.10e	1.9	19	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	3	EvansAr	.40	2.7	10	46	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
	4½	Exactve			9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
	5⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.3		50	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
	7⅝	Fabind s			4	8	10	9⅞	10	
	3⅝	FairTex			3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	¾	FairtNob				158	1⅝	1½	1½	
	5½	FairmC	.15	1.9	20	228	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
		FamDir	.36	3.0	7	16	12½	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅜
		FannyF	.50e	3.6	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
		FayDrg	.24b	2.5	7	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		FedMart	.60	3.5		8	17⅛	17	17	
		FedRt	1.36	8.4	16	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
		FedRes			19	250	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
		Felmnt	.25	.8	17	75	32⅝	31	32⅝	+1⅝
		Fidelco			16	5	4⅞		4⅞	
		FinGen	.40b	3.0	7	1	13½	13½	13½	
		FlConn	1a	11.	7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		FtSLSh	1b	4.9	4	3	20½	20½	20½	
		FischrP	1f	7.7	6	11	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
		Fishman			16	3	3	3	3	
		Flagg			13	49	u 6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ¼
		FlanEnt			5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		FlightSf s			15	72	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
		FlaRck	.21e	2.4	4	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		FlowGen			12	276	16¾	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
		Flowers	.44	3.6	7	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	
		FlukeJ s			12	32	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
		Foodrm	.50	7.0	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		FooteM	.45e	4.6	10	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
		ForestC	.10	.7	8	21	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
		ForestLab				25	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
		FranklinRt			25	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		Franks	.36	4.2	6	15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
		Friedm	.24b	4.4	4	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		FriendFr				89	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
		Friona s	.40	4.3	3	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		FrontA	.20b	1.9	6	18	11	10¾	10¾	
		FrontA wt				18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —								
		GIExpl			11	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		GIT				14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		GRI	.30	5.2	8	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		GTI				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
		Galaxy	.86i	1.2	3	11	5	4⅞	5	
		Garan	.81e	11.	4	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
		Garland				7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
		GatLiet	.40b	2.4	8	54	16½	16	16½	+ ½
		Gaynor			8	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		GelmSc n			20	8	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅝
		GnEmp	.32	8.3	5	32	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		GenExp				358	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Genisco			9	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
		GerbSc	.20	.6	13	77	32⅝	30⅞	31⅜	+1½
		GiantF s	1	6.0	4	25	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
		GntYell	g.60a			81	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
		Glasrock	.10	1.6	12	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		Glatfltr	1.20	3.8	7	7	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ¾
		GlenGer	.16	1.8	5	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		Glnmr	.72	3.0	7	8	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+ ½
		Globeln	.70	7.7	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Glosser	.40	4.7	5	25	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
		Glover			4	2	2	2	2	
		Gldblatt				46	3⅝	3½	3½	
		GoldnCyc				38	5½	5⅜	5½	
		GldNugt	.08i	.4	37	618	23⅝	20⅞	21	—2
		GoldWH	.64	8.7	4	16	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
		Goldfield				55	⅞	13-16	⅞	
		Gdrich wt				30	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
		GormR	1.20a	6.1	7	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
		GouldT	.88	7.3	9	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		GrahMf	.30	3.6	25	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		GrndCtl	.50	4.7	6	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	8⅝	GranerA				101	53	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+ ¼
9⅞	5⅝	GIAmInd			4	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	GIBasinP			34	828	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.9	14	35	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Greenmn			15	24	2⅝	2⅜	2¼	
10	5⅞	GREIT	.40	4.3	18	46	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	6.7	7	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
15¾	11⅛	GuardC	.60b	4.2	9	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
24½	14½	Guilford	.88	4.0	3	10	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
49⅝	23½	GHCon	g1.40			176	48⅝	46½	47	—1½
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				2	1½	1½	1½	
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.6	4	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Hampto	.65f	10.	4	4	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	HanSaRl				100	23	7	7	7
31¾	22⅛	Harland	1	3.3	11	26	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Harvey			8	22	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05j		9	249	8⅛	6⅞	7	—1⅛
10¾	8⅝	Hasting	.60	6.0	5	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	HavatalA				5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			13	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.30	3.7	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWr	.39e	4.2	8	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	Heinick	.10	2.0	9	402	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	HeitmMtg				529	2⅝	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¾	Hess's	.60b	5.3	6	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HIGInc	.06r	.7	8	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	HiShear	.20	1.8	6	45	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
7⅞	6½	Highland				2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hipfrnic	.20	2.5	11	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	5.2	4	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅞	HollyCp			15	285	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
55⅝	33¾	HmeOA	g1.30			28	u56	54½	55	— ¼
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.7	6	9	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
17⅝	6⅛	HornHar			25	47	16⅝	15¾	16½	
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	5.5	32	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.85e	9.5	13	29	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
8	5	HousRon	.50b	6.3	5	1	8	8	8	
5⅝	3	HouseVl			13	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.3	11	3792	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
26	15⅝	HouO	pf1.69	8.7		68	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
25	6⅞	HowelC	.40	1.7	14	66	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ¼
3⅝	2½	Howell	.15e	5.0	16	18	3⅛	3	3	
31½	24	HubellA	1.44	5.3	7	1	27	27	27	— ¼
31⅞	23⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.3	7	82	27	26¼	27	— ¼
14½	9½	HuckM	.28	2.2	6	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
56⅛	33⅝	HudBO g	2			76	u56⅝	56	56½	+ ⅜
19½	8⅛	Hufty	.68	4.0	8	107	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.20	3.6	6	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
53	25⅝	HuskyO g	1			103	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	
6⅞	3	Hycel				14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— I—I—I —								
10⅞	7⅛	ICM	.50e	4.9	12	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
5⅞	3½	IFS Ind	.14	2.7	6	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.3	4	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅞	½	ITI			8	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Imperind			4	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
29½	16⅝	ImprOil A	g1.			1712	u30½	29⅝	29⅞	+ ½
3	1	InflightSv				13	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Inolex				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅞	11⅜	Instron	.40	1.9	8	7	21	21	21	— ¼
2	⅝	InstrSys			20	418	1⅛	1	1	
19¾	9⅝	InsSy	pf.28f	2.6		3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
12⅝	5⅝	IntegRes			5	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6	IntCtyGs	g.32f			1167	11¼	11⅛	11½	
19	10⅝	Intrmk	.20r	1.1	7	50	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
4½	2½	IntBnkot			12	239	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	IntFdSvc				2	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
32	17½	IntGenl	1.40	4.6	5	76	30⅛	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅝
9¼	4½	IntProt	.30	4.6	4	20	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.1	6	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅜	IntStrch				1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
4⅛	13-16	Interphot				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.38	2.8	9	19	10⅜	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics			11	8	23⅝	23	23	— ½
34½	17½	IroqBrd	.36	1.5	9	14	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	10.		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.0	6	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
17⅝	10½	Jacobs	.50b	4.0	6	31	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	4⅝	Jensen	1.50t	30.	4	24	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4¼	2	Jetero	.05e	2.2	28	34	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	Jetronic			6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	5	JohnPd	.36	7.0	12	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9½	2¼	JuniperP				273	9	8⅝	8⅞	
10½	7⅝	Jupiter			2	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
8⅜	3¼	KTelin	.30e	4.6	41	57	6½	5⅞	6½	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Kaiste	.75c			24	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
51½	41	KnGs	pf4.50	11.		z20	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅛	KapokT			18	17	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	11⅝	KayCp	.50	3.2	7	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			8	200	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
12⅞	8⅝	Keawin	.60	5.9	5	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Ketchm	.23f	5.3		6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				6	1	1	1	
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk			9	16	3⅛	3	3	
24	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.7	6	643	19⅝	17½	19⅛	+1½
37⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	52	24½	23¼	24½	+1½
6⅞	2⅝	Kit Mfg			3	7	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	KleerVu			10	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts				10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7½	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
		— L—L—L —								
6⅞	3⅝	LaMour	.20	3.6	11	1	5½	5½	5½	
5⅝	1⅝	LafyRad				44	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh g.				85	3 3-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	—1-16
10	3⅞	Landmk			7	25	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
20	15⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	3.3	8	16	18¼	18	18	
8½	4⅛	LeePh			10	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			4	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
23⅞	11⅛	LeighPd	.80	3.4	9	6	23¼	23⅛	23⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	LeisureT			4	32	4½	4⅝	4½	
12	5⅝	LibtyFb	.39t	4.5	5	126	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
8⅛	3⅝	LincAm			7	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LloydsE				172	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	2	Lodge	.08e	3.2	9	25	2½	2½	2½	
33⅝	19¼	Lohmn	1.20	6.2	7	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	9⅝	LoewT wt				140	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ½
19½	9⅝	Logicon			9	18	14	13⅞	13⅞	
21⅛	15⅛	LaGenS	1.02	4.8	6	7	u21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
32⅛	22⅛	LouisCe	1.44	5.3	9	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3½	LundyEl			7	92	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	Lydall	.60a	5.6	6	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	LynchCp			2	21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Lynnwear			3	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
7½	3⅝	MPO			5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.1	5	14	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Macrod			23	181	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Mnpood			12	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	ManrC	.40	5.0	6	26	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
1 11-16	⅛	Marinda				188	1 5-16	1⅛	1¼	—1-16
16⅝	8⅝	Marine	.28e	1.7	6	19	u16½	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅝	20	Marm	pf2.25	10.		3	21⅞	21½	21½	
5½	3⅛	MrshF			2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	8½	Masind	.60a	5.9	16	x36	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
23½	16¼	MtrlRsh	s.20	.9	13	34	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
12½	9½	Matrix s				3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec				55	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	McCulO			20	171	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			4	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21	14⅝	Means	1.20	7.2	7	40	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.3	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	MedalnGp			9	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	MediaG	.72	3.3	8	26	22	21⅜	22	
17⅝	10⅝	Meenan	n.24	1.8	8	132	13⅛	11⅞	13½	+1⅜
13½	7	Megaint	.24	2.4	5	54	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	13½	MEMCo	1	7.3	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	.4	5	90	13	12	13	+ ⅞
9⅝	6⅞	MetPro	.15	1.6	9	38	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex	.40	3.1	7	30	12¼	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	20	Metpth	.32	1.5	15	55	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Metrocar			10	26	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
3¼	1⅝	MichGen				8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	MchSop	.10e	1.4		12	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	3.5	66	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	MidlGls	.40	2.2	10	47	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Miller H			6	9	u10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅜	MissnIT			75	383	u 8	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
29⅞	13⅝	MitchlE	.20	.7	12	239	29	28⅛	28⅞	—1
21	12	MiteCp	.50	2.5	8	26	20½	20	20	— ½
19⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.1	8	23	19	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	6	MogGth	.69e	8.6	15	13	8⅛	8	8	
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.8	5	1	5½	5½	5½	
25⅝	15½	MtVMll	1a	4.0	5	2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	1½	Movielab			8	156	u 7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
		— N—N—N —								
15½	11	NFC n	.20	1.4	8	131	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Narda	.20	3.0	8	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅛	12½	NCnvSt	n.50	3.9	9	14	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	NatEdu	.18t	2.1	6	53	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
16½	9⅝	NIHIIE			7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7	2⅝	NIParag				32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	4⅝	NIPatent				534	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	4.7		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	4.1	5	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	NelsLB	.72f	11.	7	18	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	17¼	NHamp	.80a	3.5	6	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Nldria	.05e	3.1	8	35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9	NMxAr	.30e	2.6	38	x2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
11	8⅝	NPlnRt	s.84	8.4	15	60	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
11	5⅝	NProc	.60e	6.7	8	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
32	23	NYTim	.80	3.2	19	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅞	NewbE	.50	7.8	34	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅝	10⅝	Newcor	s.56	4.9	4	17	11⅝	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
32⅝	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.0	7	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Nichols	.02r	.5	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Noelind				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	3¼	Nolex				25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
13	7½	Norin	wi.40	3.6	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Nori	pf 1.50	12.		4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
25	3⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	6	54	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅜	NoARoy	.20	1.0	7	44	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅝	NoCdO g				120	11⅜	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
13¼	12	NoestBk	n1.04	8.3	6	1	12½	12½	12½	
49¼	41½	NIPS	pf4.25	10.		z120	42	41⅝	41⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			12	36	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	18	Numac	g.07i			143	29⅛	28½	29⅛	
		— O—O—O —								
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.9	6	51	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
16	11	OhSealy	.84	6.1	8	17	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
10	5⅞	OilaInd	.40e	4.5	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	15	20¾	20½	20⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
44½	25	OOklep			26	z800	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Ormand			17	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅞	OSullvn	.80	5.0	5	5	16	16	16	+ ¼
14¾	7⅞	OutdrSp	.20	1.4	13	3	14¾	14¾	14⅝	
4¼	2⅝	OversSec				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	OxfordFl			54	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	OzarkA	.20e	3.4	7	59	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	⅜	PF Ind				111	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		4	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
16	13	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
14½	12	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		2	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
14⅞	11⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	9.3		5	13⅝	12½	13⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	9.9		60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
29½	24½	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		10	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	10.		8	23¼	23¼	23¼	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	10.		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		16	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅜
13½	10⅝	PGEpfH	1.12	9.7		2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	10.		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
24⅝	19⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.9		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	PGEpfO	2	10.		15	20	20	20	+ ¼
23	18½	PGEpfM	1.96	10.		5	19½	19¼	19½	
24	19½	PGEpfK	2.04	10.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅝	PGEpfl	1.09	9.8		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	PacTrst	1	5.1	17	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
23½	9⅝	PacScle	.40	3.4	7	19	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
34½	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.7	14	194	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¾	PalomrF				1	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.9	10	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18¼	13⅝	Paradyn n			25	131	16⅝	16	16	+ ½
5⅝	3½	ParaPk				1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19¾	11	ParkCh	.60	3.8	6	1	16	16	16	
38⅝	18¼	Parsons	1	4.2	6	23	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.7	3	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	Patagon			6	12	12½	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	7	PatoC	2e	15.	5	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
18¼	12⅝	PenTr	1	7.0	5	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
4⅛	2⅝	PECo	.42f	11.	6	148	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
19	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	8.5	9	6	u19½	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
2½	⅜	Pentron			11	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
33⅞	24⅜	PepBoys	1b	3.9	5	4	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
23⅞	10	PepCom	.48a	2.6	7	33	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
15⅝	8½	Perini	.40	3.1	13	151	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅝	PetroLe			13	469	16⅝	15½	16½	+1⅛
11⅝	8⅛	PhilLD	.68r	6.8	4	29	10	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.9	7	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅞	1⅝	PioneerS			2	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	PlonTx	.20f		338	11	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
6¾	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.1	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33	20	PitDM	1.40	4.4	5	6	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
34⅝	23⅞	Pittway	1.65	5.3	6	3	31	31	31	— ¼
7⅝	5⅜	Pizzain n			10	39	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Plantind			24	42	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
11¾	6⅝	PlvGm	.40b	4.6	4	32	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	17	PneuSc	1	5.0		z200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
3⅝	⅝	Polaron			3	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	14⅝	PostCp n	.50	2.8	8	20	18	18	18	
19	10⅝	PrairleO g				496	u20⅝	19	20⅝	+2⅛
14½	10½	PrattLmb	1	7.1	6	12	14⅝	13⅞	14	
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.5	9	165	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
5	2⅝	PresRIA			2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRIB			2	72	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
15¾	6¼	Presley	.64	6.2	3	160	10½	10	10⅜	+ ½
25⅝	6¼	PrimMt			18	101	18⅝	18	18¼	
12⅝	10⅝	ProCT	1.28e	11.	9	5	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	ProvGas	.88	9.3	5	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
7⅝	3⅛	PrdRE	.07f		24	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.6	7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
25⅝	21⅝	PgSP	pfC2.34	10.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
11½	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	2.1	3	28	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG			10	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9¼	Punta	pf1.10	9.6		6	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	16	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	
10½	6¾	Quebr	p.20e			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9	RBInd	.24	2.3	7	19	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	REDM			5	26	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
2¾	1⅝	RET				20	2½	2½	2½	
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10e	.7	8	4	13½	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	RPS			6	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	RSC	.10	3.2	15	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.4	9	33	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
23½	12¼	RnchEx	.10e	.7	4	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	+ ⅜
25	10⅝	RangrO g				1455	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅞
32½	21⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.4	7	5	27	27	27	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	RapAm wt				22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2	RathP				26	2½	2⅛	2½	
32⅞	13½	Ravind	.40	2.3	15	11	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅝	Reading			6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10	RtlncT	1.40	12.	6	7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.9	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			71	5	5⅛	5	5	
8¼	4	RefaTr	.28	5.3	4	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
12⅞	8⅛	RegalB	.72	6.0	8	195	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅜
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	26	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6⅝	RepGyp	.40	3.1	4	7	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
1-16	1-128	RepMtg wt				1	1-128	1-128	1-128	
43	32	RepNY	2	5.2	5	42	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
25	22	RNY	pf2.12	9.0		68	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
26¼	11⅝	ReshCol	.24	1.8	8	170	13½	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
69½	20½	Resrt A			8	1653	46	43⅝	45¼	+1⅝
108	27	Resrt B			12	z3150	71¾	67	70	+1
7⅝	2	RestAssc			10	13	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore			9	15	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	14¼	RioIOil n				679	u18⅞	16⅞	18⅛	+1⅜
8⅞	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.5	4	57	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅝	5	Richton	.44	7.0	7	16	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
50⅝	25⅞	RileyCo			7	3	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
16¼	8⅝	Robntch				70	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	1.9	5	25	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
14⅝	10	Rockway	1b	7.6	6	4	13½	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	14	9	43⅝	42⅝	42¾	— ⅜
22⅝	21⅝	Rogers wi				8	21¼	d21¼	21¼	— ⅜
5	2⅝	RoncoT			3	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Rosanr			3	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Rusco			4	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	2½	RBW Cp			6	8	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.0	6	50	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ½
		— S—S—S —								
6¼	3⅝	SFM	.20	3.6	6	8	5½	5½	5½	
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.8	5	16	9	8⅞	9	
3½	1½	SGSec				59	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
17	13⅝	SGSe	pf1.70	12.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP				8	4	4	4	
16	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.7	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SCarla				24	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
11	8¼	SDgo	pf .90	10.		1	9	9	9	— ¼
13	9⅝	SDgo	pf 1	10.		5	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
81½	71⅛	SDgo	pf7.80	11.		z50	72½	72½	72½	
26⅞	22	SDgo	pf2.47	11.		7	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
29	23⅝	SDgo	pf2.68	11.		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
22¼	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	7.7	18	15	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅜
1⅝	7-16	SFRE wt				38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.0	4	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
9¼	5⅝	ScheibE	.56	9.7	16	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅝	12⅞	Schnult	1	5.7	4	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Schlier			6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3⅝	Schradr	.04i		6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	2.5	9	7	4	4	4	
39⅝	24½	SciAtlo	.24	.6	15	32	37	36¼	37	+ ⅜
39⅝	29¼	Scope	.50	1.3	8	10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
22½	15	SbdAM	.40	2.3	3	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10	3⅝	Sealctro			7	108	u10⅝	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅝
3⅝	1	SeaporT			56	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3½	Seapt	pf.42k			z100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SearsInd			8	1	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				497	u 4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¾	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.0	8	231	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅝
3	15-16	SelisAsc			7	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8	5⅝	Semich	.20b	3.0	12	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.0	8	32	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
32¼	12⅝	Sharon	1a	2.8	6	246	u40⅞	32⅜	36⅛	+4
8¼	5⅝	Showin	.50	9.5	6	21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	ShelterR			5	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell			10	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.4	8	23	23½	22⅝	22⅞	
27⅝	12⅝	Sierrcln	.30	1.2	12	39	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	7⅝	Sifco s	.28	3.4	7	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.3	8	11	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11	7⅝	Sikes A	.35e	4.1	5	27	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			8	51	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	10⅝	Simkins	.80	6.8	5	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron			19	1311	u 7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ¼
26¼	19⅝	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	12	25½	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
14¼	5½	SargPap	.21e	1.8	4	3	11½	11½	11½	
12⅝	6⅝	Saundsn	.40	5.3	3	24	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ½
13¼	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.06	9.2		4	11½	11½	11½	+1
12⅝	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.08	10.		5	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
27½	24⅝	SCEd	pf2.48	9.6		z100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
17½	13	SCEd	pf1.45	9.6		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd	pf1.30	6.9		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27¼	20⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	9.5		97	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	SCEd	pf2.21	9.5		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
90	77½	SCEd	pf7.58	9.2		170	82	81	82	+2
106⅞	91	SCEd	pf8.96	9.5		1	94	94	94	—3⅝
11	7¼	SwFlBk	.50	5.6	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	SpectlyR			5	1	10	10	10	
13½	6⅛	Spector	.31e	2.8	3	367	11⅝	10⅝	11	+2⅝
6¾	3½	Spectro			5	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3½	SpedOP	.14r	2.6	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.7	5	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
23⅜	13⅝	StadraL			12	59	23¼	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	StdCont	.40b	3.0	8	31	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	20½	StrCooso	1.60	6.7	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	StdMetl			20	41	11⅝	10⅞	11	
13⅝	4⅝	Stanse	.20	2.5	10	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd			4	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14½	10½	StarSup	.80	5.7	4	22	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Stardust			2	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	StarrHo	.30	3.6	4		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.4	17	30	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
25⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.6	7	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	
2⅝	½	SterlBcp wt				4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl			6	131	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅝	SterlExt	.10	3.6	39	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Stevknit				33	2	3	3	
14¼	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	2.1	23	152	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	7.4	7	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Summit			6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3⅝	SunCityl	.25	5.0	20	5	5	5	5	
17⅞	7	Sunair	.60	5.1	7	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.8	64	115	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+1¼
7½	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	5.5	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	8⅝	Supind	.25	1.8	7	35	14⅝	14	14	— ½
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.9	6	13	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
39½	20⅝	Supron	.30	.8	24	66	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
10½	4⅝	Susqueh			4	54	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Sussh	pf 1	10.		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	SutrMtg wt				25	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	5.5	16	29	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
38⅝	24½	Syntex	1.10	3.1	9	737	35½	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
35½	21⅝	SyscoCp	.56	1.7	8	31	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
23¼	10⅝	SystEng			11	82	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ¼
8⅛	3⅝	SysPln	.20	5.0	4	33	4	4	4	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6¼	TEC	.40	5.9	10	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			8	123	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
16⅝	8⅝	TobPd	.20	1.3	9	32	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Tollevin wt				14	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
14⅝	7¼	Tonnel	.28	3.6	4	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
16⅝	11½	Tasty	1.20b	10.	5	88	1	11¼	11¼	11¼+ ¼
2⅝	1¼	TechSym			10	22	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	TechOp			8	36	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	TechTp	.07r	3.1	11	55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	18⅝	TelenR			60	15	39⅝	38¼	39½	— ½
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	5.5	3	17	11	11	11	
27½	15⅝	Telflex	.40	1.9	10	84	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ½
22¼	12	Telsci	.60	3.0	14	14	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
6	2⅝	Tenna				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor			16	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.10f			35	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15½	7¼	TetraT			20	23	12½	12⅞	12½	
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.5	11	160	11⅝	10⅝	11	+ ¼
1⅝	½	TherCp				2	¾	¾	¾	
21½	14½	ThrHm	1	5.0	4	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
7	3	Tidwell			3	10	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
107½	90	TolEdpl	10	11.		z100	93	93	93	+1
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.7	6	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23½	9⅝	TotlPet	p.32			562	u24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	3⅝	TotPet wt				220	u16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
6⅝	2	TownCtry			11	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	4¼	TrnsLux	.05e	.9	7	45	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
12	7¼	TransOil	.05e	.5	17	81	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	3.6	10	9	5½	5½	5½	
9¼	7	TriSM	.60	7.7	4	5	7⅛	7¼	7⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	TriaCp	.20	1.8	6	3	11	10⅝	11	
40⅝	4⅝	TuboM			15	613	28⅞	25⅝	27⅝	+1⅝
35¼	23⅝	TurnrC	2	7.0	8	11	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.20	4.0	6	21	5	5	5	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7⅝	U&I			49	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	UDS				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.6	5	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5¼	2	UNA	.20	4.4	4	7	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	7.4	6	17	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			4	21	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅝	UAIrPd	.64b	4.7	8	5	13½	13½	13½	
3⅛	1⅜	UnFoods			12	12	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp			19	54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
8½	5⅝	UNICp pf				1	7½	7½	7½	
17⅝	9⅝	USFlltr	.32	2.7	7	170	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
11	7¼	UnRHT	.81e	7.4	14	117	11	10⅝	11	
⅝	1-16	UnRHT wt				80	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium				4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	13	USRbR	1a	6.7	6	22	15	14⅝	15	+1
12⅝	6½	UnityB			12	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6	3⅝	UnivClo	.05	.9	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.1	12	91	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.8	6	2	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	6¼	Valle's	.81f	12.	8	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
37⅝	16½	VermlA	.32b	1.6	8	11	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.4	7	146	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
8½	1⅝	Verlipie			7	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4	1½	Vesely			117	96	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
4½	1⅝	Viatech			6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2½	VintageE			2	39	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
8	5	Virco	.16b	3.0	4	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Vishay			7	43	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
7	3¼	VisualG	.16	3.1	8	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4	2½	VolMer	.12e	3.2	5	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6	2¼	VulcCp	.20	3.7	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.02f		36	167	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
10	6⅛	Wockht	.40b	5.9	6	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3½	2	WadelEq			12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23½	10⅝	Walnoco	.12	.5	16	270	u24¼	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅝
26¼	20⅝	Walco	.80b	3.2	6	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	WallcS	.12	2.1	14	x20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
44	17¼	Wang	.06	.2	19	67	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
38¼	18½	Wang B	.16	.5	18	205	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
17⅞	9¼	WardsCo	.20	1.6	4	14	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
23¼	7⅝	WarnC	pf.05	.6		158	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			21	2	2½	2½	2½	
26⅞	21⅝	WshPst	s.36	1.6	7	12	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	20¼	WRIT	2.12	8.4	14	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
7½	5	Wotsco	.30	4.8	8	6	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
17½	6⅝	WeldTu	.30b	2.0	22	146	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	WescoFn	.38	4.8	6	19	8	8	8	
41⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	g1a			341	u42⅛	40⅝	41⅝	+1
19½	11½	WstFin	.48	2.8	3	49	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
13½	12½	WPacRR n			3	288	u13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.0		45	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	6.0	7	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅝	Whitehall			6	6	5	4⅞	5	
8½	2	Wichita			30	65	7	7	7	
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.60	4.0	8	12	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
4	1⅞	WilsnB	.15f		6	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16¼	10⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.9	18	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	5.3	5	26	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	WkWear	.48	6.2	5	5	6½	6½	6½	
17⅝	10	Wrathr	.10e	.6	39	13	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17-16	⅝	WrightH g.				80	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
27	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.6	7	28	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.5	8	19	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	11⅝	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	7	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
17½	7¼	Zimmer	.36	4.6	2	11	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	

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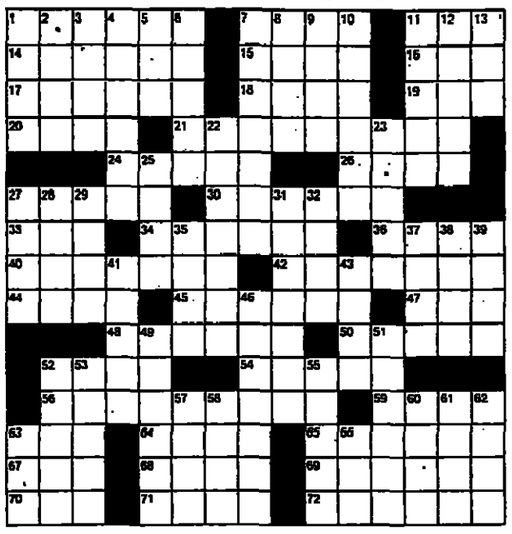
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22 First of the Plantagenet kings
23 Mt. Ida maiden
25 Tidings
27 Mazuma
28 Grand Ole ——
29 Authentic
31 Place of torment
32 City in Rumania
35 Winged
37 Secondhand
38 Kind of cobra or crab
39 Dirk of yore
41 Passover feast
43 Biblical mountain
46 "—— not proud . . .": Donne
49 Ancient Mexicans
51 Enrages
52 Upright
53 Egg yellows
55 Ruff
57 Aureola
58 Floating algae
60 Rara ——
61 Word on Belshazzar's wall
62 Son of Seth
63 Command
66 A.F.T. rival

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	26	79	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Rain	MIAMI	30	86	Sunny
ANKARA	21	70	Fair	MILAN	21	70	Stormy
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	19	66	Showers
BELGRADE	27	81	Fair	MUNICH	26	79	Fair
BERLIN	29	84	Fair	NEW YORK	23	73	Clear
BRUSSELS	16	61	Mist	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	72	Fair	OSLO	26	79	Fair
BUDAPEST	28	82	Fair	PARIS	16	61	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair	PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair	ROME	13	55	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	25	77	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	25	77	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	55	Showers	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	29	84	Stormy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	Fair
GENEVA	22	72	Overcast	TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
HELSINKI	23	73	Fair	VIENNA	29	84	Fair
ISTANBUL	23	73	Cloudy	WARSAW	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	23	73	Sunny
LISBON	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	23	73	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 5, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond ..... SF 727.40
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 681.00
— (d) Grebar ..... SF 910.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 704.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 14.38
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.87
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 9.04

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust .. $ 3.82
—(w) High Interest Sterling 10.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund .. $ 18.20
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 10.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.43

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 294.00
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 444.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 59.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 79.00
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 433.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 108.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 18.79
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 65.70

EARNEX Fd, Box 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd ..... $ 5.35

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets .... $ 25.76
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $43.48
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 22.72
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $ 49.29
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 14.22

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A ..... £ 3.61
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B ..... £ 7.23
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D ..... £ 16.33

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 45.48
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 10.13
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.57
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 7.22

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $77.35
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 12.19

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 340.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 306.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.92

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Esl ..... SF 1,230.00
— (r) Securentis ..... SF 1,880.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 319.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 49.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 374.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 343.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 66.00
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 72.00

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 21.80
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 60.00
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 63.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 121.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 102.50
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 54.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 68.00
— (d) Remefac-Invest ..... SF 276.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh ..... SF 184.50
— (d) Sma Swiss R Esl ..... SF 265.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds ..... DM 11.57
— (d) Europafonds ..... DM 25.11
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 16.44
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.63
— (d) Unispecial I ..... DM 58.80

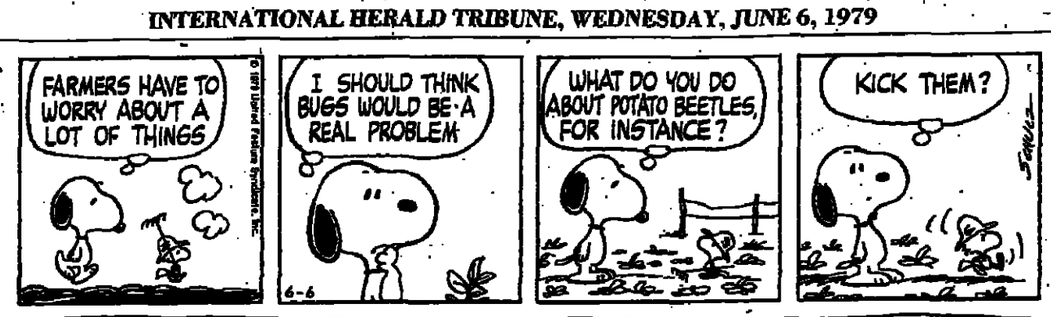
Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.54
(r) Arab Finance LF	$ 1,000.00
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.39
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.75
(w) CAMIT	$9.93
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.22
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF 1,414.80
(d) Caribbea Open-End Fund	$ 198.34
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$ 1,813.47
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.81
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.09
(d) Convertible Japan	$8.77
(w) D.G.C.	$ 42.75*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.)	$8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.44
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.41
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,157.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,575.00
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 211.59
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 1,470.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.79
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.66
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 48.17
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 7.14
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 293.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Habet	$ 29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$107.36
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 111.93
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.97
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 161.32
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.66
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.71
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.30
(r) Invest Affiantieaux	$ 52.05
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.98
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.53
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$39.74
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 42.18
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,545.80
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.37
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jan. F	$ 23.79
(i) LaVerose Coo. Hold	$ 48.72
(w) Lanfund	$ 24.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.15
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$8.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.67
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 16.95
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.86
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.07
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 66.29
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.46
(d) Renta Fund	$ 57.35
(d) Rentinvest	LF 850.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.14
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 62.05
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 92.40
(w) Soros Fund	$ 427.19
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 48.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 45.91
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 31.72
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.17
(r) Unilife Assurance O'Seas	$8.95
(w) United Can Inv. Fund	$ 2.11
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.92
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 479.45
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.57
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 73.09
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,455.75

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs. SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $20 to $1 per unit. $/5 — Stock Split, ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ◇ — ◇ - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

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PEANUTS



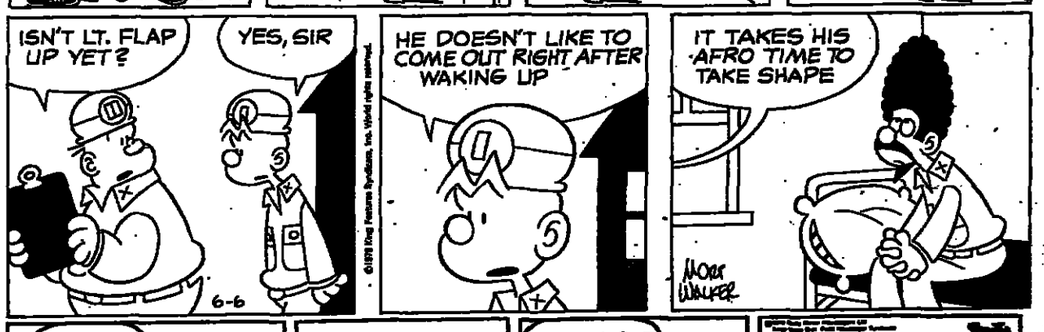
B.C.



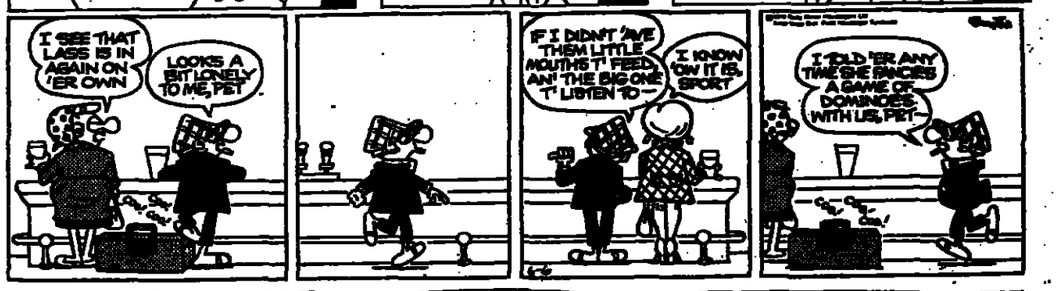
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

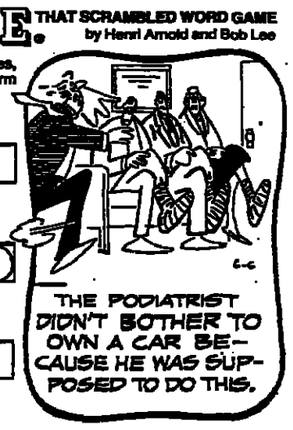
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BITOR

FROOG

KEDONY

SWEEFT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ◯◯ TO ◯◯◯◯ ON ◯◯◯◯

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOUBT AIDED CANYON TUSSLE
Answer: You can bet a good trombonist knows this about music—THE INS AND OUTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

By Muriel Spark. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 240 pp. $9.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE FIRST 50 pages of "Territorial Rights" remind us that Muriel Spark is a good writer. She conjures up Venice in October with what seems like a slight-of-hand trick or an optical illusion. It's done in just a few strokes.

Her main characters, too, are economically evoked. Robert, an English boy who has been living in Paris as a male prostitute, has come to Venice to devote himself to art history. He describes his first project, the history of a church, to his patron, who is a worldly and wealthy older man: "There are some vague legends about the name, but my thesis is that the name of Santa Maria Formosa originally came from the 'formosa' of the Song of Solomon in the Bible. Original Latin: *Nigra sum sed formosa* — 'I am black but comely.' It was a prefiguration of the Madonna according to the early theologians. Now as it happens I have discovered that the ancient Hebrew could mean 'black but comely' or 'beautiful' or 'shapely' and it could also mean 'black and comely,' or again it could mean 'black, therefore comely.'"

By now, we know Robert. We know quite a bit about Lina, too, when we first see her: "She looked around her briefly, but only in her immediate vicinity, as if to assure herself that no one could physically stop her from some projected action, rather like a market-thief about to steal a bunch of grapes. Then she bent to lift her voluminous skirt to the knees, and shook out from under it an empty mackerel tin, a milk carton, bits of egg shell and some pieces of old lettuce."

Lina is not supposed to cook in her room and this is her surreptitious way of disposing of her garbage. She is a 35-year-old Bulgarian defector whose imagination has been stirred by her boyfriend's sardonic stories of life in a capitalist country. While in London as an exchange student, he had an affair with an unattractive 38-year-old English woman who wore long skirts and had tangled hair, who lived in an eight-room house and kept a car. Lina has chosen Venice as her place to be decadent, to wear long skirts and tangled hair, to dump her garbage in the street.

Robert's patron, an American millionaire named Mark Curran, begins most promisingly. Insisting that everyone call him Curran, in spite of his daunting haughtiness, Curran immediately inflicts a mysterious unease on everyone. He obscures the precise nature of his relation to Robert in a filigree of ambiguity.

In the *pensione* where Robert stays, there hangs a chandelier that could only be found in Venice. Imported to replace the original Venitian glass chandelier, it is "three-tiered, made of white Dresden china, the top tier portraying pineapples and shepherdesses, and the other two tiers being fully occupied by electric-bulbed candelabras, elaborately ivied."

When Robert's father coincidentally arrives in Venice with his mistress, "Territorial Rights" begins to come apart. Robert turns surly, like several million other young men. His father is a caricature of a former headmaster. Robert's mo has remained in England to after the goldfish. She reads a n ern novel, which Miss Spark p dies very skillfully. When she to a private investigation agenc hire someone to spy on her husband, the agency lists as o their departments a "Bureau Ethics and Charisma."

This is perhaps the last tru velistic touch in "Territ Rights." The rest of the book whirlwind of unnecessary in tion. It can't hurt to summari because if you know what's ing, perhaps it won't seem qui gratuitous. Grace Gregory, a f of Robert's mother, and a fo matron at his father's schoo rives with Leo, her bearded age protege. Robert disappea writes that he has been kidna and is being held for ransc turns out that, during World II, Curran was a secret Ge agent. It was he who shot father, who allegedly poisone King of Bulgaria, and who his turn sawed in half to satis jealous grief of his two mistr who are sisters. Lina is unwit made to dance on her fa bisected grave in the garden *pensione.*

"Territorial Rights" goes this and gets even more despe whimsical. None of it make sense, especially the melan spectacle of Miss Spark cond her considerable talent for de ing people and places and novels.

Anatole Broyard is a book re for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the Unite Weeks on list are not necessarily consec

FICTION

This Week		Las Wee
1	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	
2	GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller	
3	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	
4	THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisers	
5	WAR AND REMEM-BRANCE, by Herman Wouk	
6	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	
7	SHIBUMI, by Trevanian	
8	THE ISLAND, by Peter Benchley	
9	A NECESSARY WOMAN, by Helen Van Slyke	
10	GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub	
11	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	
12	SS-GB, by Len Deighton	
13	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	
14	THE VICAR OF CHRIST, by Walter Murphy	
15	THE PIGEON PROJECT, by Irving Wallace	

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker
2	THE BRONX ZOO, by Sparky Lyle and Peter Golenbock
3	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin
4	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam
5	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin
6	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall
7	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff
8	TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT, by John Srica
9	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford
10	SOPHIA, LIVING AND LOVING, by A.E. Hotchner
11	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx
12	BEYOND REASON, by Margaret Trudeau
13	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas
14	HOW TO GET WHATEVER YOU WANT OUT OF LIFE, by Dr. Joyce Brothers
15	A WALK ACROSS AMERICA, by Peter Jenkins

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	C	T	I		L	A	T	E		P	O	S	T
A	F	A	R	M		I	B	I	S		R	U	L	E
R	E	D	I	P		P	E	N	T	I	O	M	E	S
P	R	E	S	E	N	T	E	E		N	O	C	E	R
			R	O	O	T		E	F	F	E	T	E	
	B	E	%	C	O	N		A	L	I				
M	A	L	D	E	N		D	W	I	N	D	L	E	D
A	L	S	O	P		I	O	N		I	R	O	N	Y
P	L	A	S	T	I	C	S		S	T	O	M	T	S
		I	T	E		P	L	E	B	E	S			
C	L	I	M	B	S		D	A	I	S				
M	O	R	O	L		J	E	T	T	I	S	O	N	S
A	B	A	S	E	M	E	N	T		M	I	M	I	M
M	A	T	E		E	A	S	E		A	R	I	S	E
P	R	E	S		A	N	E	R		L	E	T	H	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

South worked some magic in bringing home a contract of four spades. He probably would not have reached such a height but for the energetic bidding of his opponents, who forced him to guess at the four level.

West's raise of his partner's one-heart overcall was an aggressive action, based on his fit and the possession of a spade singleton. Most players would have been content to raise to the three level, or even the two level.

North could not afford to raise spades at the game level, since his partner might have been quite weak. South could have doubled four hearts, but he gambled with four spades, and, in spite of the fact that he found good spades in the dummy, he faced five possible losers: two in clubs and one in each of the other suits.

East won the opening heart lead with the ace and shifted to the diamond jack. South won with king in dummy and guess spade position correctly.

West presumably held a ton somewhere for a jump that surely lacked strength, and spades was likely place for him to be

South cashed the spade finessed successfully for the and played a third round. reached this position:

NORTH
♠7
♡J 4
◇82
♣AJ6

WEST
♠—
♡Q10
◇Q94
♣Q84

EAST
♠—
♡9852
◇10
♣K92

SOUTH
♠102
♡—
◇A76
♣1075

It seems that declarer three tricks for down South had a little trick sleeve. He led a low diamo the defenders were sudde less.

Neither defender could break clubs without giving 10th trick. If West had diamond queen, swallo partner's ten, he would make a losing lead in a

He played the nine, East who was end-played ning with the ten. He heart, and South seized tunity for a loser-on threw a club, and the was established in dummy other discard.

NORTH
♠KJ76
♡J42
◇K82
♣AJ6

WEST(D)
♠5
♡Q1063
◇Q943
♣Q843

EAST
♠Q43
♡A9875
◇J10
♣K92

SOUTH
♠A10982
♡K
◇A765
♣1075

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♠	Pass	1♡
4♡	Pass	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart three.



Tom Seaver

Reds Bow, 6-2, to Swan

Seaver Beaten by the Mets

CINCINNATI, June 5 (UPI) — Steve Henderson and Joel Youngblood each homered here last night to back the six-hit pitching of Craig Swan and lead the New York Mets to a 6-2 victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

Home runs by Tom Seaver, the losing pitcher, and Dan Driessen accounted for the only Cincinnati runs off Swan, who struck out seven and walked two in recording his fifth victory against four losses. Seaver is now 2-5.

The Mets scored in the first inning when Frank Taveras singled home Youngblood and they added two runs in the third on singles by Lee Mazzilli and Richie Hebner. Their final three runs came in the ninth, after Seaver was gone, on the homers by Henderson and Youngblood and on Mazzilli's run-scoring double.

Astros 3, Phillies 0

In Houston, rookie Randy Niemann pitched a six-hitter for his first major-league shutout as Houston defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 3-0, for the Astros' seventh straight triumph. Niemann (2-0) stretched his scoreless streak to 16 innings as he walked one and struck out four.

Dodgers 4, Pirates 2

In Pittsburgh, Rick Sutcliffe pitched a four-hitter and Joe Ferguson hit a two-run homer to lead the Dodgers to a 4-2 victory over the Pirates. Sutcliffe (6-3) recorded his fifth victory in his last six decisions.

Expos 8, Braves 1

In Atlanta, Bill Lee scattered four hits over eight innings for his 100th major-league victory and Gary Carter had three runs batted in, including a bases-empty homer, leading the Montreal Expos to an 8-1 rout of the Atlanta Braves.

Red Sox 13, Rangers 5

In the American League, in Boston, Rick Burleson hit the first grand-slam home run of his six-season career in the major leagues and Jim Rice and Carl Yastrzemski each homered and knocked in three runs to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 13-5 rout of the Texas Rangers.

Yankees 8, Royals 3

In New York, Tommy John became the first 10-game winner in the major leagues, pitching the New York Yankees to an 8-3 victory over the Kansas City Royals. John (10-1) scattered six hits and benefited from a seven-run explosion in the sixth inning against Rich Gale.

Indians 5, A's 4

In Oakland, Rick Manning's bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the 14th inning gave the Cleveland Indians a 5-4 victory over the Oakland A's.

Brewers 6, White Sox 0

In Chicago, Ben Oglivie hit a grand-slam homer in the first inning to give Mike Caldwell all the support he needed as the Milwaukee left-hander scattered eight hits and the Brewers beat the Chicago White Sox, 6-0.

Mariners 11, Tigers 2

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte and Ruppert Jones hit three-run homers among a club-record six while Rick Honeycutt pitched a five-hitter, lifting the Seattle Mariners to an 11-2 trouncing of the Detroit Tigers.

Angels 4, Blue Jays 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Dan Ford's triple in the sixth inning scored the winning run and Don Baylor drove in his 55th run in 54 games with a single as the California Angels defeated the Toronto Blue Jays, 4-2.

Orioles 3, Twins 2

In Baltimore, Lee May's two-out single to left scored Mark Belanger in the bottom of the 10th inning, giving the Baltimore Orioles a 3-2 victory over the Minnesota Twins.



Keystone

Gene Mayer is ready for a return against Guillermo Vilas in the continuation of their match yesterday after it was stopped by darkness with Mayer leading, two sets to one. Vilas triumphed.

The Soccer Scene

A Southern Star Dazzles Europe

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, June 5 (IHT) — Diego Maradona. The name has an almost religious resonance and, to judge by the first unveiling of the boy Maradona, the world is ready to bestow on him praise and riches reserved for the soccer gods.

Those who have seen him leave room for no doubt: "The new Pele . . . better than Cruyff . . . already the best player on earth."

It is as well Diego Maradona, swarthy son of Argentina, is but 18 years of age; otherwise, those of us who allowed him a brief European tour without journeying to see for ourselves would forever be indebted to the television eye and the witnesses' tales.

My own telephone began ringing a fortnight ago when an Argentine colleague wished to forewarn me of the coming of a new star. Then Europeans who had seen the Argentina-Netherlands match in Bern quite forgot the burden of their phone bills as they verbally replayed the pacey runs, the close ball control and the "vision" of the boy.

I doubt that these witnesses could ever understand that I had something more pressing to do than motor the relatively short 400 miles to Glasgow last weekend when Maradona's skills again sent adjectives flying like pigeons into the sky.

So I am punished, and accept that in the fond belief that if the young Maradona is what they say, then anyone who loves the game will see him before long. Physically he is reported to be somewhere between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 6 inches and weighing around 170 pounds, a chunky, solidly muscled little fellow who, in each of his European friendly internationals, has created goals with brave and mesmeric dribbles past three or more defenders.

In Scotland, he scored a goal that Denis Law (who in his day was about the most audacious of international goalscorers) describes as: "The ultimate in cheek . . . he looked as if he was popping one in during a five-a-side kickabout."

Why, you may ask, has Maradona reached the ripe old age of 18 in this era of the superchild without our attention being drawn? And how did he come to miss Argentina's own World Cup triumph just a year ago?

Well, the answer is that Maradona was a name in Buenos Aires last summer. He had made his first-division debut at 15 and within 18 months of that played for Argentina against Hungary. But Maradona, who receives $250,000 a year, is not entirely unbreakable and, as the World Cup approached, lay injured.

That and only that, it is said in Buenos Aires, accounted for the decision of Cesar Menotti, Argentina's coach, to recall Mario Kempes from Spain to wear the No. 10 shirt and become the official star of the 1978 tournament. Now, however, Maradona has first claim on the shirt and, again, word is in Argentina that his presence and the emergence of a new school of young, gifted juniors are major reasons why Menotti withdrew his intention to quit the national role.

Youth, as we know, has a habit of proving itself an unreliable yardstick. Those who saw the embryonic Johan Cruyff at 18 could not have doubted that he would finish up the world's No. 1; but he might well have had one serious challenger had not George Best succumbed to the temptations and distractions of being placed on too high a pedestal at too young an age.

Testing Time Ahead

Whatever his promise now, Maradona's true examinations are in the future. He will have to cope with idolatry off the pitch, thuggery on it, and above and beyond the two with his own inner motivation once the demands of international success become commonplace.

Those demands, meanwhile are immediate as far as Kevin Keegan and Trevor Francis are concerned.

Last Saturday, Keegan's European Player of the Year crown was given substance by S.V. Hamburg's clinching the Bundesliga championship, albeit with a 0-0 draw. No time to celebrate: Keegan leads England in a European Championship match in Bulgaria tomorrow, flies back to Germany for the last league match against Bayern Munich on Saturday and then intends to play for England in a friendly in Sweden the next day.

The match in Bulgaria is vital, all the rest is the player's own determination to make himself as irreplaceable as possible while he is flying high. The spirit is willing, flesh and bones may have to be dragged along.

Francis, in contrast, has had a full week to recuperate from his starring role in Nottingham Forest's European Cup final . . . only to find himself left out of an England side that was not entirely convincing a fortnight ago.

England, nevertheless, expects victory in Sofia, where Northern Ireland managed a comfortable triumph and where the Bulgarians are already regarded as vanquished in Europe and rebuilding for the Olympics. England, wisely, is not banking all on Northern Ireland's experience, particularly since Ireland was defeated in Sofia most recently. Manager Ron Greenwood throws away the dossiers and tells his men: Play to our own strengths, attack.

Scotland must also advance and win in Norway if it is to stand any chance of European progress. Well-beaten (3-1) by Argentina but with players to strengthen his team, manager Jock Stein will order attack because his goalkeepers always turn out to be international liabilities.

A Shock in Scotland

He also is well aware that, while the Norwegians are mostly part-timers, they almost frightened the kilts off Scottish supporters last October by leading, 2-1, in Glasgow until, eight minutes from time, Norwegian stamina evaporated and Scotland scored twice.

Malta, meanwhile, a dry, arid dust bowl, may yet turn out to be the place where Wales succeeded over West Germany. Remember the Germans could not score a goal there? Wales on Saturday scored twice without reply and thus resurrected hopes of beating West Germany at the end of the qualifying day.

Wales had to blood a teenager of its own, one Peter Nicholas of Crystal Palace. The lad found international soccer to his liking, scoring after 15 minutes. A player for the future, though one lauded a little less expectantly in the valleys than Muradona is throughout South America. The Welsh are quieter, see.

Mother Dove Tames a Killer

By Red Smith

YORK, June 5 (NYT) — Lofting, author, artist, chase jockey, coxswain, cowlot, bareback bronc wrangler and mighty hunter be-Lord, is losing his bloodis is a graver loss than you magine, for Skipper's killer was stronger than you believe.

is real danger that unless recapture the murderous he Brandywine Valley in stern Pennsylvania will overrun by that winged r, the mourning dove.

ird of peace seldom attacks provocation, and even is hunting in large flocks it Best Sellers solutely necessary to carry for defense. However, his lace, his dimunitive size and darting flight make him a ing target and toothsome for a .410 gauge. Dove- can be as addictive as Anyone disposed to ques- is referred to the case of Ryan, the late, great horse rom Galway.

nd and patron for whom d many fine runners on the over the fences was Mrs. Pont Thouron, now Lady Owner and trainer were g a field of wheat stubble loves when Jim accidental- pellet of 7½ shot into his 's nose. Afterward he scourse at length about the of a misshapen pellet, the impression that this bead of lead must have 180-degree turn before g the lady's complexion.

First Things First

rate, Jim was overcome rse. He fell to his knees. Mrs. Thouron's head in his was keening over the tiny hen a voice cried "Mark!" a dove in flight.

His patron's head on the clods as her knight up his gun and fired. was similarly addicted. mber and the dove season ed, he went scouring e lovely landseape around fle, Kennett Square and rove, Pa., scanning the d sniffing the breeze. He me home with a thin froth s, a hypnotic glare in his d word that birds were n on an alfalfa field just e Strouds.

ame the regional dove expert," he recalls. "A scatological wizard. I could distinguish dove droppings at 10 paces. I could tell by the preened feathers in a field how much moisture had fallen on them and how many birds had recently fed there. I knew all the answers and what I didn't know I made up. (This, I find, is the case with most wildlife authorities.)

"One evening I was on my way to a party when I saw a bunch of doves hitting the ground near the Longwood Gardens, actually on the property. I heard Bobbo Carpenter (owner of the Philadelphia Phillies) get Uncle Pierre duPont's permission to whack them. We touched up the field with a little wheat and a few days later we attacked."

Second Billing

"Longwood is near U.S. Highway 1, and our bombardment had cars lined up almost as far as you could see. Orson Welles with that phony Martian invasion he put on the air, that was nothing compared to the rumors we started. It was a terrific shoot with only one unfortunate aftermath. We made an addict of Uncle Pierre's butler and he heckled the poor birds on a nightly basis until they moved elsewhere.

"Although my killer urge faltered with the passing years and my laziness saved many a dove, I still dream of the day everything works just right and the mourning marauders storm the field with that insane recklessness that has converted many gentle souls into fiends."

So what has happened to this unshriven gunslinger? Well, this spring a dove named Phyllis took up residence on his windowsill, laid a pair of eggs and pillowed her matronly figure on top of them. Skipper had heard of doves nesting in old barns, but an accouchement with people only a pane of glass away struck him as unusual. It also caught him with his bloodlust down.

Joys of Fatherhood

Along with his other talents, Skipper is an indefatigable photographer. He used up a storehouse of film preserving Phyllis' lying-in hospital in living color. He pulled guard duty, shooing residents and guests away from the window and watching for barn cats, which he was prepared to scrog if one showed a trace of interest in the nest. Whenever Phyllis turned a dark and trusting eye his way, he cringed, remembering how many of her kinfolk he had blasted out of the sky.

Phyllis hatched a brace of golf balls. It just made things worse. Now Skipper worried about a nor'easter blowing in on the babies. He devised a shelter for them but didn't have to use it. Fascinated by the chicks' feeding routine, he took to rising at the edge of dawn to see whether one parent or two brought nourishment. The golf balls grew into fledglings and then into bruisers.

On Wednesday after the Kentucky Derby the nest was empty. Three days later Phyllis was back with Walter, her husband, industriously cleaning up the nursery. A week later there was an egg in the nest. Now there are two.

"In my book," Skipper writes, "this is stretching planned parenthood to the limit. The TV set is near the window and Phyllis has sat through two legs of the Triple Crown. I have watched her while Howard is expounding and, as far as I can see, she doesn't change expression. This is not the case with most viewers around here, who know something about horses.

"Phyllis and Walter trade jobs about twice a day and the last one to take the twilight squat handles the whole nightshift. I'm exhausted and not sure I can go through the whole business again.

"As with the fading sex drive, the killer instinct has momentary flutters: the dove darting past the car raises the question: 'Could I still whack one going that fast?'

"But no more. Phyllis has delivered the final blow to my killer instinct. If the windowsill were wider I'd sit on the eggs myself."

With 3 Women in the Final 8, Czechs Build a Tennis Power

By Nick Stout

PARIS, June 5 (IHT) — While Bjorn Borg was handily defeating Hans Gildemeister today on the center court at Roland Garros Stadium, a couple of tall, blonde Czechoslovak women were engaged on an outside court in the latest round of their fierce but friendly rivalry.

The few spectators who remained as the match drew to a close watched impatiently as Regina Marsikova, at match point, waited for the serve from Renata Tomanova. After a few volleys, Marsikova was caught out of position and swung her racket behind her back in a futile attempt to return the ball. It was the first time during the match that either had smiled.

Moments later, Marsikova won, 6-1, 6-1, to reach the semifinals of the French Open tennis championships for the third successive year. She will play Wendy Turnbull, who advanced by defeating Marsikova's doubles partner, Hana Mandlikova, 6-3, 6-3, earlier today.

Positions Exchanged

"I was a little nervous," Marsikova said after her match with Tomanova. "We both were. We know each other so well. A couple of years ago Renata was better and would win, but now I'm better and should be winning."

Three of the five Czech women entered in this tournament reached the final eight, a fact that speaks highly of the Czech women's coach, Vera Sukova, who was responsible for tutoring Martina Navratilova into her eventual stardom.

Sukova did not make the trip to Paris this year, but her husband, Cyril Suk, the vice president of the Czechoslovak Lawn Tennis Association, is here.

"Every good coach is keeping his secret," is all Suk would say about the development of Czech talent. "We have a lot of tennis clubs in Czechoslovakia that are producing a lot of good players. We are able to pick the best."

Tomanova, 24, matured as a player in the shadow of Navratilova, the reigning Wimbledon queen, who defected to the United States in 1975. Since reaching the final here in 1976, when she lost to Sue Barker, Tomanova has been overshadowed by Marsikova, 20, who won the Canadian Open in 1977. Perhaps that explains the tension when the two meet on the court now.

Mandlikova, 17, is potentially exciting. After upsetting Barker in the first round here, she defeated Betty Ann Stuart to earn the right to play Turnbull in the quarterfinals.

"I wasn't surprised," Turnbull said of Mandlikova's achievement. "Nor were many of the other players. Everybody thinks she's very talented. Most of the players feel she will go a long way.

"I served well today. I never played Hana before but I knew I had to be steady because I watched her play in the Federation Cup in Spain. She's very impatient."

Later in the day, Mandlikova and Marsikova battled the doubles team of Virginia Wade and Francoise Durr to the wire in a quarterfinal match before losing a heartbreaker, 4-6, 6-1, 8-6.

Mandlikova can now approach Wimbledon later this month with a full reservoir of confidence.

"Grass is No. 1 for me," she said, referring to the fast grass courts at Wimbledon. "I have a good serve and volley and I go close to the net so I like a fast game."

Meanwhile, Borg eliminated Gildemeister, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, and Vitas Gerulaitis ousted Jose Higueras, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4. That sets up a semifinal match between Borg and Gerulaitis.

"I played some of my best tennis today," Gildemeister said, "but there was nothing I could do. "I ran too much in the first set. I was so tired in the second set that I could hardly move."

Guillermo Vilas defeated Gene Mayer, 7-5, 1-6, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2, in a match that was finished today after being suspended yesterday with three sets completed.

Mayer was ahead, two sets to one, when play was halted because of darkness. But today he could barely put up a challenge, and seemed almost to concede the last game of the fourth set.

"You never hit the ball the same way two days in a row," Mayer said. "He played a little bit better and I played a little bit poorer."

Tomorrow, Vilas meets Victor Pecci and Eddie Dibbs plays Jimmy Connors to determine the other semifinalists.

Men's Singles
Fourth Round
Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, def. Gene Mayer, U.S., 7-5, 1-6, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2.
Quarterfinals
Bjorn Borg, Sweden, def. Hans Gildemeister, Chile, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5; Vitas Gerulaitis, U.S., def. Jose Higueras, Spain, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.
Women's Singles
Quarterfinals
Wendy Turnbull, Australia, def. Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-3; Regina Marsikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Renata Tomanova, Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-1.

Tingelhoff Retires

MINNEAPOLIS, June 5 (UPI) — Mick Tingelhoff, veteran center and offensive captain of the Minnesota Vikings, has announced his retirement. Tingelhoff, 39, played 17 years with the National Football League team.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	110 000 000 0—2 11 1	
Baltimore	000 101 000 1—3 10 2	
10 innings		
Ericksen, Marshall (7) and Wynegar; Borgmen (10); Flanagan, Stanhouse (10) and Dempsey, Skaggs (10). W—Stanhouse, 4-1. L—Marshall, 5-5. HR—Baltimore, Roenicke (10).		
Texas	101 100 002— 5 10 1	
Boston	302 000 00x—13 13 1	
D.Ellis, Medich (5), Roisch (5), Farmer (5) and Sundberg; Torrez, Wright (8) and Barry. W—Torrez, 5-3. L—D.Ellis, 1-4. HRs—Texas, Ellis (3), Grubb (8); Boston, Rice (8), Yastrzemski (8), Burleson (3).		
Kansas City	000 100 011—3 6 1	
New York	010 007 00x—8 14 0	
Gale, Mingori (6) and Porter; John and Munson. W—John, 10-1. L—Gale, 5-4. HR—Kansas City, G. Brett (7).		
Milwaukee	400 000 200—6 7 0	
Chicago	000 000 000—0 5 0	
Caldwell and C.Moore; Baumgarten, Hinton (7), Nordhagen (9) and M.May, Nahorodny (9); W—Caldwell, 6-4. L— Baumgarten, 5-3. HR—Milwaukee, Oglivie (11).		
Detroit	000 000 101— 2 5 1	
Seattle	301 101 22x—11 13 0	
Wilcox, P.Underwood (5), Arroyo (8) and Parrish; Honeycutt and Cox. W—Honeycutt, 3-5. L—Wilcox, 4-3. HRs—Seattle, Bochte (7), Horton (11), Hale (1), Meyer (6), R.Jones (11), Cox (3).		
Toronto	101 000 000—2 9 0	
California	001 012 00x—4 9 1	
Huffman, Buskey (6) and Cerone; Knapp, Barlow (2), Clear (7) and Downing. W—Barlow, 1-1. L—Huffman, 2-4. HR—California, Rettenmund (1), Grich (10).		
Cleveland	004 000 000 000 01—5 12 1	
Oakland	001 000 003 000 00—4 11 2	
14 innings		
Wilkins, Spillner (8), Monge (9) and G.Alexander; Keough, Heaverlo (10), Lacey (12) and Essian, Newman (9). W—Monge, 3-5. L—Lacey, 1-3.		

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	102 002 120—8 10 2	
Atlanta	010 000 000—1 4 4	
B.Lee, Palmer (9) and Carter; Brizzolara, R.Mahler (7), McLaughlin (8), Skok (9) and Nolan, Benedict (7). W—B.Lee, 6-2. L—Brizzolara, 1-3. HR—Montreal, Carter (16).		
Los Angeles	021 010 000—4 8 2	
Pittsburgh	000 200 000—2 4 0	
Sutcliffe and Ferguson; Rooker, Romo (6), Tekulve (8) and Ott. W—Sutcliffe, 6-3. L—Rooker, 2-1. HRs—Los Angeles, Ferguson (8); Pittsburgh, Parker (10).		
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0 6 0	
Houston	000 200 10x—3 7 0	
Christenson, McGraw (8) and Boone; Niemann and Ashby. W—Niemann, 2-0. L—Christenson, 0-8.		
New York	102 000 003—6 12 2	
Cincinnati	000 011 000—2 6 1	
Swan and Stearns; Seaver, Bair (8), Tomlin (9) and Bench. W—Swan, 5-4. L—Seaver, 2-5. HRs—New York, Henderson (2), Youngblood (10); Cincinnati, Driesen (9), Seaver (2).		

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Placed Rick Miller, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list retroactive to June 1.

MINNESOTA TWINS—Released Ken Brett, pitcher.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Placed Andy Messersmith, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Vic Davalillo, outfielder, from Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League, and sent Pedro Guerrero, infielder, to Albuquerque. Purchased Dave Patterson, pitcher, from Albuquerque.

SAN DIEGO PADRES—Recalled Tom Tellman, pitcher, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
New York	10	2	30	18	29	89
Washington	9	3	32	16	27	81
Toronto	5	8	17	27	17	47
Rochester	4	8	14	25	14	38
Central						
Minnesota	9	3	26	17	25	79
Tulsa	7	5	28	22	24	66
Dallas	6	5	17	15	17	53
Atlanta	2	9	17	31	14	28
West						
Vancouver	8	3	19	10	19	67
Los Angeles	8	3	21	13	17	65
Seattle	6	5	20	15	18	54
Portland	4	7	19	26	17	41

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Tampa Bay	9	3	25	14	21	75
Fort Lauderdale	5	5	20	16	18	58
Philadelphia	4	9	22	25	22	46
New England	4	10	13	28	13	37
Central						
Houston	9	2	23	15	20	74
Chicago	7	4	24	18	22	64
Detroit	6	7	22	18	18	54
Memphis	3	10	12	25	12	30
West						
San Diego	5	8	18	26	17	47
Edmonton	5	7	16	22	16	46
California e	5	8	13	18	13	43
San Jose	2	8	13	21	13	25

Teams get six points for a victory, no points for a loss and a bonus point for each goal scored up to a maximum of three a team per game.

At 34, Seaver's Smoke No Longer Blinds

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT) — In other years Tom Seaver always had it easy. When in doubt he simply threw his fastball. Fired it. Hummed it. Turned on the heat. And his fastball moved. It sailed up and in to a righthanded batter. Jammed him, the pitchers say. It sailed up and away from a lefthanded batter. Had him reaching, the pitchers say.

For those batters quick enough to get around on his fastball, they usually popped it up or squibbed a grounder. Often they never touched it. Some might foul off a couple, but sooner or later they swung and missed and slouched back to the dugout. Another strikeout, another "K" in the score books. Another line in the record book.

"Most seasons, 200 strikeouts, 10, G. Thomas Seaver," it reads in the Book of Baseball Records. "Most seasons, consecutive, 200-plus strikeouts, 9, G. Thomas Seaver. Most strikeouts, consecutive, game, 10, G. Thomas Seaver."

After His Father, Gifted Sr.

The initial stands for George, but it would be understandable if some people thought it stood for Gifted — that's how easy Seaver made it look when he threw his fastball. But now he's 34 years old and his fastball does not always move. His fastball sometimes comes in as straight as a string. When it does, it often goes out as straight as a string. Sometimes out of the park.

"The problem," Seaver acknowledges, "is that I can't trust my fastball now. There are three elements to a really good fastball — velocity, location and movement. I've still got the velocity and the location but the movement is not always there."

Without the movement, the batters can time his fastball. Without the movement, his fastball is exactly where it appears to be when they swing. And without the movement, Tom Seaver has a 2-5 won-lost record for the Cincinnati Reds after his loss last night against the New York Mets, the club that traded him nearly two years ago.

Only When He Sits

"I'm getting hurt with my fastball," he says. "But this has been my bread-and-butter pitch for so long in a tough spot that it's a matter of changing my nature as a pitcher to throw a different pitch. It's not easy to do that in the middle of a game, but there's a time in every fastball pitcher's career when he has to adjust."

Maybe he won't have to adjust. Maybe it's just a matter of strengthening his arm after missing what amounted to five starts because of a pulled muscle in his left buttock. But at 34, maybe he'll never have that "real good fastball" consistently again; maybe he has to learn to depend on his slider or his curveball or his change-up when he's in a jam.

"I used to be able to throw two or three real goods fastballs in a row," he says. "But now I can't."

Now he's struggling. He hasn't won a game in more than six weeks, not since April 19 when he felt a twinge in his left buttock during the last few pitches of a two-hit shutout of the Atlanta Braves that gave him a 2-2 record. Warming up for his next start on April 24, he could not put any weight on his left leg as he came down out of his windup. He had to tell John McNamara, the Reds' new manager, that he could not pitch that night. On April 29 he got through his warmup and had to leave in the third inning. On May 4 he had to leave in the second inning. Hoping that rest would heal the pulled muscle, he missed two turns, then he returned May 20 against the Los Angeles Dodgers, working seven adequate innings.

But in his last two starts before last night, he was shelled in two losses — seven runs and 10 hits in only two innings against the Dodgers on May 24, five runs and eight hits against the Houston Astros last Wednesday night.

"I feel fine physically. The muscle doesn't bother me anymore," Seaver says. "I'm just not getting consistent movement on my fastball."

Against the Astros he got behind Cesar Cedeno, three balls and no strikes. He even assumed Cedeno might be swinging at the 3-0 pitch.

The Trendy Reds

"That's the trend now," McNamara says. "I do it with our guys. Turn 'em loose on that pitch. Let 'em hit it if they want to."

"I knew Cedeno probably had the green light to swing," Seaver says. "I didn't just lay the ball in there. But it didn't move."

It did when Cedeno hit it for a two-run homer, the sixth off Seaver this season. Before last night, when he gave up 3 runs in seven innings, he had permitted 31 runs — 28 earned — and 52 hits while striking out 29 batters and walking 14. But McNamara professes that Seaver will soon be pitching as Seaver is supposed to pitch.

"It's going to take another turn or two to build up his arm after the layoff," the Reds' manager says. "He missed what amounted to five starts. His arm is back in spring training again. But now we don't have the luxury of a spring training game to bring him along."

Seaver, meanwhile, is talking to Bill Fischer, the Reds' pitching coach, about improving his curveball. Some famous fastball pitchers, such as Sandy Koufax and Bob Feller, have had a spectacular curveball. Seaver never did. But if his fastball no longer moves consistently, he knows he will need a better curveball to maintain his stature and also to put himself in the record book for most career strikeouts.

Walter Johnson had 3,508 strikeouts. Seaver has 2,785, ranking seventh on the career list.

During the 1977 season somebody suggested to Seaver that Johnson's record was out of reach for him, but he shook his head and replied firmly, "No, it's not." Seaver has an appreciation for history. And he's had problems before.

Bothered by a pulled calf muscle early last season, he had a 1-4 record and a 5.79 earned-run average in his first eight starts. But he finished with a 16-14 record and a 2.87 earned-run average. Not long after that early slump, he pitched his only no-hitter. "Maybe you'll bounce back with another no-hitter," somebody said to him last week.

"The way things are now," he said with a laugh, "a nice 5-2 game would help, too."

Angels Lose Carew, Miller For at Least Four Weeks

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 5 (UPI) — First baseman Rod Carew will have his right thumb placed in a cast for four weeks because of ligament damage suffered last week, the California Angels reported last night.

Carew, a seven-time American League batting champion, will be lost for at least a month. The Angels also learned they would be without Rick Miller, their star defensive center fielder. He suffered a fractured left hand in a game against the Cleveland Indians and will be out four to six weeks.

Carew, 33, was hitting .355 in his first season with the Angels. The 31-year-old Miller was hitting .271.

Across Los Angeles, the Dodgers have lost Doug Rau, a lefthanded pitcher, for the rest of the season and they are not sure when they are going to get back right-hander Andy Messersmith.

The Dodgers learned yesterday that Rau, a 15-game winner last season, has a torn rotator cuff in his left shoulder. At the same time, the team placed Messersmith, billed as Tommy John's replacement in their starting rotation when the season began, on the 21-day disabled list.

Dr. Frank Jobe, the Dodger team orthopedist, said Rau, off to a dismal 1-5 start with a 5.30 earned run average this season, will have to undergo surgery and might not be ready for the start of spring training in 1980.

The injury is similar to the ones experienced in recent years by Wayne Garland of the Cleveland Indians, Steve Busby of the Kansas City Royals and Don Gullett of the New York Yankees.

Rau, 29, has an 80-58 record in the major leagues. He came up to the Dodgers in 1972. Messersmith, 33, who is 2-4 with a 4.91 ERA, has an irritation to the nerves of his right arm, causing pain to his arm and neck, Jobe said. He will undergo traction and it is not known when he will be able to pitch again this season.

Free Agency Denied To Braves' Infielder

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI) — In a compromise decision, arbitrator Raymond Goetz upheld yesterday the signing bonus of Bob Horner as part of his 1978 contract but ruled that the Atlanta Braves' infielder has not earned free-agent status.

The 21-year-old Horner, who was named National League rookie of the year in 1978, hit 23 home runs to tie for the club lead, batted .266 and drove in 63 runs.

Monday's Results

Minnesota 2, (10 innings)
Baltimore 3
Kansas City 3
Chicago 0
Oakland 4, (14 innings)
Detroit 2
Texas 2
Tuesday's Games
Stieb (3-2) at Boston (Eckersley 4-
Flanagan (4-2) at Baltimore (Stone
Ryan (3-5) at New York (Tidrow 1-
Wise (4-3) at Chicago (Barrios 0-
Underwood (5-7) at California (Tana-
Langford (2-3) at Oakland (Lamb
Abbott (3-3) at Seattle (Abbott 2-4)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
	29	19	.604	—
	27	19	.587	1½
	28	24	.538	3½
	25	23	.521	4½
	21	26	.447	8
	19	29	.396	10½
West				
	33	23	.589	—
	29	24	.547	3½
	27	29	.482	6
	26	28	.481	6
	25	31	.446	8
	19	34	.358	12½

Monday's Results
Pittsburgh 2
Reds 1
Cincinnati 2
Philadelphia 0
Tuesday's Games
Rasmussen 2-5) at Chicago (Lamp
Rhoden (5-1) at Pittsburgh
Anderson 4-3) at Atlanta (Matula
Norris 1-0) at Cincinnati (Norman 2-
Forsch (Blue 6-6) at St. Louis (Mac-
Carlton 6-6) at Houston (Wil-

Observer

Opining for Opiners

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — There was a piece in the paper about a man who opined. I forget what he opined. Something about politics or oil, probably. That didn't matter. Being a student of mammalian noises, I called him up and asked him to opine a few times on the telephone.



Baker

"What are you? An idiot?" was the sound he made.

"That's not opining," was the sound I made back at him. "You are merely asking, questioning, inquiring or querying. Be a good fellow now and let me hear you utter a genuine opine."

He hung up. Obviously, he could not even expostulate, much less opine. Not that I wanted to hear him expostulate. You hear enough expostulating from human mammals in New York. It is a tiresome sound. Most human sounds are.

Some time ago I read of a politician in Annapolis who could asseverate. I took a recorder to the state capital to preserve a genuine human asseveration on the floor of the Maryland Legislature, but the man was a fraud. He could assert, state, exclaim, prevaricate and bluster, but he could no more asseverate than a horse could vouchsafe.

* * *

I spoke to the newspaper reporter whose accounts of the man's asseverating know-how had brought me on this wild asseverator chase.

"Why did you vouchsafe for this man's asseverating ability when he can scarcely even aver without sounding insincere?" I demanded.

To my delight, she did not expostulate but vociferated. I have it recorded on tape. The authentic sound of a hairless biped vociferating. No one can gainsay it, which is a pity because the sound of a human in the act of gainsaying has seldom been recorded since President Nixon gave up and went back to California.

Since then I have always demanded, instead of asking or inquiring, in hope that it might again produce the rare vociferating noise. Without luck. The average human sound range is very narrow.

Most people can say, ask, warn, complain, deny, accuse and mumble, and not much else. Presidents, of course, are famous for their ability to declare and emphasize, although even this limited talent for issuing unusual noises is commonly overstated by reporters in their zeal to make presidents seem more interesting than they really are.

President Kennedy was excellent at declaring that this country can do better and President Eisenhower repeatedly emphasized spiritual values, or so you might conclude if you looked up the old newspapers.

If you were there, however, you know that Kennedy actually could do no more than assert that this country could do better and that Eisenhower did not actually emphasize spiritual values, but merely spoke at great length without saying anything.

Most of the interesting sounds from the animal kingdom issue from the lower orders. By a curious whim of nature, each beast is endowed with the power to make a sound peculiar to itself. The horse can whinny, but cannot cackle. The cow can moo, but cannot hiss.

The crow can caw, but only the rooster can crow. The wolf can howl, but not the owl. The hen can cluck; the duck must quack. Both dog and seal can bark, admittedly, but then, so can most humans, a curiosity recognized in the folk-saying about politicians, "Their bite is worse than their bark."

As might be anticipated, human beings, dissatisfied with the colorless noise range alloted them by nature, have attempted to appropriate most of the sounds that nature allocated to other beasts. In most instances, they have failed miserably.

With the exception of a British statesman, now deceased, who could whinny as authoritatively as Man o' War, I know of no human who has ever sounded interesting enough in the horse leagues to raise a mare's eyebrows over the feed bag.

Despite considerable effort by thousands of romantic novelists, women have never been able to purr in a class with the most flea-ridden cat contemplating the memory of a bluefish dinner. Triumphant executives cannot crow, even alone with their wives, in a style that would turn a rooster's comb green with envy, or even purple with curiosity.

The roar of the angry father would make a lion chuckle with contempt. Hens would sneer at the miser's finest cackle.

What python would not be offended to open his favorite magazine and read a line that said, " 'I hate you, Morton Buckbender, and everything you stand for,' Amanda hissed."?

This, at any rate, is what I opine, although I can't do it out loud, unfortunately.

It's No Joke to Polish Americans

By Gregory Jaynes

PHILADELPHIA (NYT) — Last Nov. 1, Martin Marty wrote in Christian Century that the election of a Polish pope would seriously curtail the circulation of Polish jokes in the United States.

Whether Marty was right depends on which barroom, street corner or Roman Catholic parish the canvasser chooses to visit. The one thing that is certain is that the ascendancy of John Paul II has gone a long way toward shoring up the confidence of an ethnic minority that has been put upon in the United States for ages.

No one seems able to point a finger accurately at the spot where the denigration began. However, the prejudice can be traced back to Jamestown, Va., in the early 1600s. There, the unskilled English colonist had to call upon his Polish counterpart to manufacture glass, pitch and tar, but reserved the right to vote for those of English descent. The Poles responded with the first labor strike in the nation's history, and won a voice in Virginia's infant government.

Skipping three centuries, and scores of noble acts by many Poles, a reader can run across an outrageously pejorative entry in a book called "The Passing of the Great Race" by Madison Grant, president of the New York Zoological Society.

The immigrants, he wrote, "contained a large and increasing number of the weak, the broken and the mentally crippled of all races down from the lowest stratum of the Mediterranean Basin and the Balkans, together with hordes of the wretched, submerged populations of the Polish ghettos. Our jails, insane asylums and alm houses are filled with this human flotsam and the whole tone of American life . . . has been lowered and vulgarized by them."

Durable Image

That was in 1916, when there were more than a million men and women in the United States who spelled and spoke in double consonants, employing a language their American employers found baffling and so regarded the speakers as dumb.

The image hung around and hung around, even though Poland was once the largest political unit in Europe, powerful enough in the 17th century to stop a Moslem drive westward and to rescue Vienna from the Turks — even though Copernicus was a Pole, and Kosciuszko had worked hard to help win the War of Independence, and Paderewski composed and played like an angel.

A year after Grant's book came out, on April 6, 1917, Woodrow Wilson called for volunteers and 40,000 of the first 100,000 Americans to enlist were Poles. Their motherland was no longer on the map because for more than a century it had been the partitioned property of Prussia, Russia and Austria.

In South Bend, Ind., 94 of the first 100 volunteers were of Polish descent. While Pola Negri delighted film audiences, her countrymen helped not only to win the war but to restore Poland, put it back on the map. Then, while Arthur Rubinstein soared to starry heights, Poland was crushed by Germany only to become, with barely a bone intact, a satellite of the Soviet Union.

Sometime after Edmund Muskie, whose father's name was Marciszewski, became the first popularly elected Democratic U.S. senator from the state of Maine, in 1959, the Polish joke began to gain currency, gradually overtaking the cruel shots at the slow-witted black, the avaricious Jew, the fumbling Italian.

The ascendancy of John Paul II has gone a long way toward shoring up the confidence of an ethnic minority that has been put upon in the United States for ages.

The batting averages of Carl Yastrzemski in baseball and of Zbigniew Brzezinski in world affairs may have helped to dispel the stereotype. But it appeared that nothing short of a Polish pope could slow the tongues of the insensitive jokesters.

By the lights of Polish clergymen in Pennsylvania, home of the third largest concentration of Polish Americans, his election last fall has immeasurably swelled the pride of their parishioners. Cardinal John Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, says that men are now telling him for the first time that they are sons of Polish mothers. "I wouldn't say they concealed it before," he said last week before leaving for Poland, "but they didn't voluntarily reveal it."

In an hour's conversation, the cardinal attempted to capsulize the 1,000 years since Christianity was introduced in Poland. He began by saying: "I would like to observe that when Gilbert K. Chesterton visited Poland he was so fascinated by what he learned that he said there should be an encyclopedia entitled: 'What People Don't Know.' "

Through the dynasties, the repulsion of invasions by the Mongols and by the Order of the Teutonic Knights, and the partitioning of the country in the 18th century, the cardinal told his story. Polish heroes down the ages punctuated the tale. Two Krols, both blood kin, were killed while trying to protect Polish Jews during World War II. In the end, the cardinal likened those who would go on telling the "vicious" Polish jokes to "puppies yapping at our heels."

The pope, according to Polish clergymen, has become a reference point Polish Americans use for self-assurance, even self-esteem. "His election influences the young people not to be ashamed," said the Rev. Victor Krzywonos, administrator of the National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, in Doylestown, 25 miles north of Philadelphia. "The younger people suffered most with this joke thing," the priest said. "It made them look at their parents as imbeciles. The young ones began to assimilate with the other peoples and forget their heritage."

This attitude has been reversed, Father Krzywonos believes, in part because of the election of John Paul II, and partly because "everybody today is heritage conscious, ethnically conscious. Personally, I would attribute this to the black man. He fought his way up and made everybody conscious of his ethnicity, of his rich background."

Philadelphia's Monsignor Anthony Jaworowski does not see an end to the Polish joke as much as a softening of its sting. "The Holy Father is so intelligent, so deep," said the monsignor, "that I'm thinking some of these people who enjoyed circulating these horrible stories are saying, 'Hey, wait a minute, maybe we're on the wrong track. He is too intelligent to be talked about that way.' I think the stories will become more delicate, tamer, not so offensive."

His parish, St. Adalbert's, the worshipping place for 3,000 Polish families, is in an area of northeast Philadelphia called Port Richmond. The church is surrounded by the A.J. Jagielski Jr., funeral home, Polonia Federal Savings, Skowronski real estate, the offices of C. Czarnecki, ophthalmology, and D. Czarnecki, gynecology, and the icon-filled home and office where Josephine Nowak's late husband used to practice law.

'Hurt Enough'

"The Polish people have been hurt enough," Mrs. Nowak said the other day as she prepared to leave for Poland. "We are sensitive people. When this man was made pope we were so overjoyed we took our Polish flag and our American flag and rejoiced in the streets. Even the word, 'Polish joke,' should be forgotten."

Thirty-five miles to the south, in Wilmington, Del., a vibrant Polish community lives around a 75-year-old brick institution called the Pulaski Legion. The Poles, some of whom in 1904 were earning 7 cents an hour for factory work, established the legion to help one another. Houses cost $1,000 then, and the legion made families $1,000 loans, which were paid back at $5 a month for 11 years and 9 months.

"This is still a neighborhood where people wash their steps every week," Richard Przywara, treasurer of the legion, said the other night. Downstairs in the bar, old men watched a baseball game on television. "Look at them," lamented one, pointing at the screen. "There was a time in this country when everybody stood when they played the national anthem. Look at them all sitting."

"These people were ecstatic when John Paul was elected," Przywara said. "The biggest change was an immediate reduction in the Polish joke. You know, we're really not dumb people by any stretch of the imagination."

Upstairs, Edward Cieszynski, another director of the legion, was sweeping out a boardroom. "The first working people at Jamestown were Polish," Cieszynski said with pride. That was because the British didn't know how to do anything. That's been over 300 years and I still haven't heard a good Anglo-Saxon joke."

PEOPLE: *Muhammad Ali Kayoed At Berlin Box Office*

Heavyweight champion **Muhammad Ali** suffered a technical knockout in West Berlin. Only 1,000 people bought tickets for his show in the 8,000-seat Deutschlandhalle. Ali, on a promotion trip for a soft drink company, boxed three rounds against his longtime sparring partner and ex-champion **Jimmy Ellis** and German champion **Georg Butzbach** in the expensive Muhammad Ali Show" touring Europe. Ticket prices ranged from 15 to 250 marks (about $7 to $120), unattractive for most West Berliners. Most of those in the small crowd were Turkish workers, many of whom fill the lowest-paid jobs in German industry and public services. The Turks, Moslems like Ali, gave their idol an ovation with chants like "Moslem Ali." The next show is scheduled for Essen Saturday . . . Meanwhile in Trenton, New Jersey Gov. **Brendan Byrne** said he would climb in the ring with Ali. Byrne said he would join Jersey City Mayor **Thomas Smith**, who has already accepted a two-round bout with Ali, in a benefit for the Jersey City Medical Center June 29 at the Jersey City Armory.

* * *

A Florida woman awarded $854,000 because her belly button was placed off center during plastic surgery has agreed to settle for $200,000. **Virginia O'Hare**, 42, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., had a "tummy tuck" performed by plastic surgeon Dr. **Howard Bellin**. She claimed she suffered psychological damages because the surgery left her abdomen scarred, and her navel 1½ inches off center.

* * *

Songs around the campfire are part of the tradition of the Old West but some of the 50 screen cowboys gathering for a television production want to dedicate their melodies to another American tradition — **John Wayne**. Wayne, hospitalized with cancer, will be saluted in song on a television special called "When the West Was Fun." The screen cowboys requested that the show's final number be dedicated to Wayne, said producer **Brad Marks**. **Roy Rogers**, **Dale Evans** and the **Sons of the Pioneers** will sing while the cowboys gather around a campfire. A picture of Wayne, a veteran of scores of movie Westerns, will be superimposed over the scene. Wayne is hospitalized with cancer at the UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles, where officials reported that his condition is stable.

* * *

Kenny Rogers was named top male artist, chosen in the duet-of-the-year with **Dottie West**, and won the best single award in the 13th annual Music City Cover Awards show in Nashville. Co-host **Barbara Mandrel** won as Female Artist of the Year and **Rex Allen Jr.** a **Janie Fricke** won the Most Prom ing Artist awards. **Roy Clark** w the Musician of the Year award the fifth consecutive time. T Rogers-West duet award unsea the **Conway Twitty-Loretta L** team, which has been voted duet for the last eight years. **Statler Brothers** won as Vo Group of the Year for the ni consecutive year and their albu "Entertainers On & Off the Ro won for best album of the year. Music City Award is the second three major country music awa each year. Rogers was named tertainer of the Year and Male calist in the Academy of Cou Music Awards in Los Angeles e er this year. The top awards wil presented in October when Country Music Association h its annual presentations.

* * *

The late Sen. **Hubert Hump** and three men who crossed the lantic Ocean in a balloon may be immortalized on gold m lions. The House of Repres tives voted to authorize the str of the medallions. The Hump medallion would be presente **Muriel Humphrey**, wife of the vice president and Minnesota ocrat. The 1978 flight of New ico balloonists **Ben Abruzzo**, **Anderson** and **Larry Newman** the first successful crossing o Atlantic in a helium balloon. derson and Abruzzo just wo Gordon Bennett balloon race sored by the IHT.

* * *

Japan's **Crown Prince Akihit Princess Michiko** will ma goodwill visit to Romania, Bu and the Netherlands in Oc The Imperial Household sa royal couple will visit Roman Bulgaria as the proxies of E **Hirohito** to return the visits in 1975 by Romanian Preside **colae Ceausescu** and in 19 Bulgarian President **Todor Zi**

* * *

Actor **Jack Haley**, best kno strolling down the yellow road with **Judy Garland** as Man in "The Wizard of Oz fair condition in the corona unit at UCLA Medical Ce Los Angeles. Haley, 79, co in his Beverly Hills home S night and was taken to the h by paramedics. A spokesm he had suffered a "circ disorder" for six months. tion to the 1939 film class Wizard of Oz," Haley mad than 30 motion pictures ir "Sitting Pretty" with **Ging ers**, "Poor Little Rich Gi **Shirley Temple**, "Higher an er" with Frank Sinatra an kin Parade." Miss Garlan movie.

—SAMUEL JI

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